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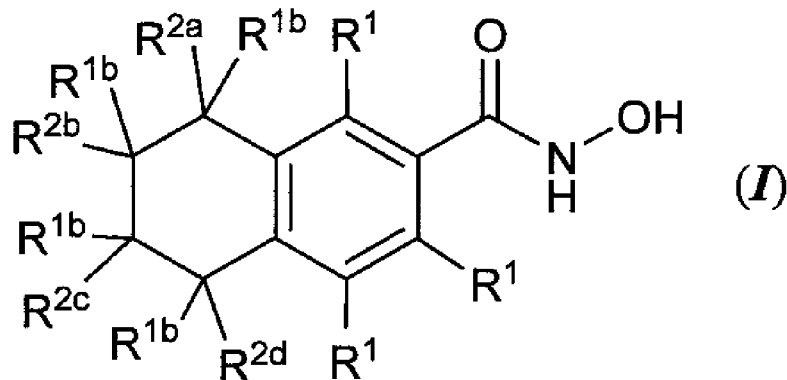
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(54) Title: SUBSTITUTED HYDROXAMIC ACIDS AND USES THEREOF

(57) Abstract: This invention provides compounds of formula (I): (Formula (I) wherein R¹, R^{1b}, R^{2a}, R^{2b}, R^{2c}, and R^{2d} have values as described in the specification, useful as inhibitors of HDAC6. The invention also provides pharmaceutical compositions comprising the compounds of the invention and methods of using the compositions in the treatment of proliferative, inflammatory, infectious, neurological or cardiovascular diseases or disorders.

SUBSTITUTED HYDROXAMIC ACIDS AND USES THEREOF

PRIORITY CLAIM

[0001] This application claims the benefit of U.S. Provisional Patent Application Serial No. 61/365,500, filed July 19, 2010, incorporated by reference in its entirety, and U.S. Provisional Patent Application Serial No. 61/426,293, filed December 22, 2010, incorporated by reference in its entirety.

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

[0002] The invention relates to compounds and methods for the selective inhibition of HDAC6. The present invention relates to compounds useful as HDAC6 inhibitors. The invention also provides pharmaceutical compositions comprising the compounds of the invention and methods of using the compositions in the treatment of various diseases.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0003] Histone deacetylase 6 (HDAC6) is a member of a family of amidohydrolases commonly referred as histone or lysine deacetylases (HDACs or KDACs) as they catalyze the removal of acetyl groups from the ϵ -amino group of lysine residues from proteins. The family includes 18 enzymes which can be divided in 3 main classes based on their sequence homology to yeast enzymes Rpd3 (Class I), Hda1 (Class II) and Sir2 (Class III). A fourth class was defined with the finding of a distinct mammalian enzyme - HDAC11 (reviewed in Yang, *et al.*, *Nature Rev. Mol. Cell Biol.* **2008**, 9:206–218 and in Saunders and Verdin, *Oncogene* **2007**, 26(37):5489–5504). Biochemically, Class I (HDAC1, 2, 3, 8) and Class II (HDAC4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10) and Class IV (HDAC11) are Zn^{2+} -dependent enzymes, while Class III (SIRT1–7) are dependent on nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide (NAD^+) for activity. Unlike all other HDACs, HDAC6 resides primarily in the cytosol, it has 2 functional catalytic domains and a carboxy-terminal Zn^{2+} -finger ubiquitin binding domain. HDAC6 has been shown to bind ubiquitinated misfolded proteins (Kawaguchi *et al.*, *Cell* **2003**, 115(6):727–738), ubiquitin (Boyault *et al.*, *EMBO J.* **2006**, 25(14):3357–3366), as well as the ubiquitin-like modifier, FAT10 (Kalveram *et al.*, *J. Cell Sci.* **2008**, 121(24):4079–4088). Known substrates of HDAC6 include cytoskeletal proteins α -tubulin and cortactin; β -catenin which forms part of adherens junctions and anchors the actin cytoskeleton; the chaperone Hsp90; and the redox regulatory proteins peroxiredoxin (Prx) I and Prx II (reviewed in Boyault *et al.*, *Oncogene* **2007**, 26(37):5468–5476; Matthias *et al.*, *Cell Cycle* **2008**, 7(1):7–10; Li *et al.*, *J Biol.Chem.* **2008**, 283(19):12686–12690; Parmigiani *et al.*, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* **2009**, 105(28):9633–9638). Thus, HDAC6 mediates a wide range of cellular functions including microtubule-dependent trafficking and signaling, membrane remodeling and chemotactic motility, involvement in control of cellular

adhesion, ubiquitin level sensing, regulation of chaperone levels and activity, and responses to oxidative stress. All of these functions may be important in tumorigenesis, tumor growth and survival as well as metastasis (Simms-Waldrup *et al.*, *Mol. Genet. Metabolism* **2008**, 94(3):283-286; Rodriguez-Gonzalez *et al.*, *Cancer Res.* **2008**, 68(8):2557-2560; Kapoor, *Int. J. Cancer* **2009**, 124:509; Lee *et al.*, *Cancer Res.* **2008**, 68(18):7561-7569). Recent studies have shown HDAC6 to be important in autophagy, an alternative pathway for protein degradation that compensates for deficiencies in the activity of the ubiquitin-proteasome system or the expression of proteins prone to form aggregates and can be activated following treatment with a proteasome inhibitor (Kawaguchi *et al.*, *Cell* **2003**, 115(6):727-738; Iwata *et al.*, *J. Biol. Chem.* **2005**, 280(48): 40282-40292; Ding *et al.*, *Am. J. Pathol.* **2007**, 171:513-524, Pandey *et al.*, *Nature* **2007**, 447(7146):860-864). Although the molecular mechanistic details are not completely understood, HDAC6 binds ubiquitinated or ubiquitin-like conjugated misfolded proteins which would otherwise induce proteotoxic stress and then serves as an adaptor protein to traffic the ubiquitinated cargo to the microtubule organizing center using the microtubule network via its known association with dynein motor protein. The resulting perinuclear aggregates, known as aggresomes, are then degraded by fusion with lysosomes in an HDAC6- and cortactin-dependent process which induces remodeling of the actin cytoskeleton proximal to aggresomes (Lee *et al.*, *EMBO J.* **2010**, 29:969-980). In addition, HDAC6 regulates a variety of biological processes dependent on its association with the microtubular network including cellular adhesion (Tran *et al.*, *J. Cell Sci.* **2007**, 120(8):1469-1479) and migration (Zhang *et al.*, *Mol. Cell* **2007**, 27(2):197-213; reviewed in Valenzuela-Fernandez *et al.*, *Trends Cell. Biol.* **2008**, 18(6):291-297), epithelial to mesenchymal transition (Shan *et al.*, *J. Biol. Chem.* **2008**, 283(30):21065-21073), resistance to anoikis (Lee *et al.*, *Cancer Res.* **2008**, 68(18):7561-7569), epithelial growth factor-mediated Wnt signaling via β -catenin deacetylation (Li *et al.*, *J. Biol. Chem.* **2008**, 283(19):12686-12690) and epithelial growth factor receptor stabilization by endocytic trafficking (Lissanu Deribe *et al.*, *Sci. Signal.* **2009**, 2(102):ra84; Gao *et al.*, *J. Biol. Chem.* **2010**, 285:11219-11226); all events that promote oncogenesis and metastasis (Lee *et al.*, *Cancer Res.* **2008**, 68(18):7561-7569). HDAC6 activity is known to be upregulated by Aurora A kinase in cilia formation (Pugacheva *et al.*, *Cell* **2007**, 129(7):1351-1363) and indirectly by farnesyl transferase with which HDAC6 forms a complex with microtubules (Zhou *et al.*, *J. Biol. Chem.* **2009**, 284(15): 9648-9655). Also, HDAC6 is negatively regulated by tau protein (Perez *et al.*, *J. Neurochem.* **2009**, 109(6):1756-1766).

[0004] Diseases in which selective HDAC6 inhibition could have a potential benefit include cancer (reviewed in Simms-Waldrup *et al.*, *Mol. Genet. Metabolism* **2008**, 94(3):283-286 and Rodriguez-Gonzalez *et al.*, *Cancer Res.* **2008**, 68(8):2557-2560), specifically: multiple myeloma (Hideshima *et al.*, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* **2005**, 102(24):8567-8572); lung cancer (Kamemura *et al.*, *Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun.* **2008**, 374(1):84-89); ovarian cancer (Bazzaro *et al.*, *Clin. Cancer Res.* **2008**, 14(22):7340-

7347); breast cancer (Lee *et al.*, *Cancer Res.* **2008**, 68(18):7561-7569); prostate cancer (Mellado *et al.*, *Clin. Trans. Onco.* **2009**, 11(1):5-10); pancreatic cancer (Nawrocki *et al.*, *Cancer Res.* **2006**, 66(7):3773-3781); renal cancer (Cha *et al.*, *Clin. Cancer Res.* **2009**, 15(3):840-850); and leukemias such as acute myeloid leukemia (AML) (Fiskus *et al.*, *Blood* **2008**, 112(7):2896-2905) and acute lymphoblastic leukemia (ALL) (Rodriguez-Gonzalez *et al.*, *Blood* **2008**, 112(11): Abstract 1923).

[0005] Inhibition of HDAC6 may also have a role in cardiovascular disease, i.e. cardiovascular stress, including pressure overload, chronic ischemia, and infarction-reperfusion injury (Tannous *et al.*, *Circulation* **2008**, 117(24):3070-3078); bacterial infection, including those caused by uropathogenic *Escherichia coli* (Dhakal and Mulve, *J. Biol. Chem.* **2008**, 284(1):446-454); neurological diseases caused by accumulation of intracellular protein aggregates such as Huntington's disease (reviewed in Kazantsev *et al.*, *Nat. Rev. Drug Disc.* **2008**, 7(10):854-868; see also Dompierre *et al.*, *J. Neurosci.* **2007**, 27(13):3571-3583; Kozikowski *et al.*, *J. Med. Chem.* **2007**, 50:3054-3061) or central nervous system trauma caused by tissue injury, oxidative-stress induced neuronal or axonal degeneration (Rivieccio *et al.*, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* **2009**, 106(46):19599-195604); and inflammation, including reduction of pro-inflammatory cytokine IL-1 β (Carta *et al.*, *Blood* **2006**, 108(5):1618-1626), increased expression of the FOXP3 transcription factor, which induces immunosuppressive function of regulatory T-cells resulting in benefits in chronic diseases such as rheumatoid arthritis, psoriasis, multiple sclerosis, lupus and organ transplant rejection (reviewed in Wang *et al.*, *Nat. Rev. Drug Disc.* **2009** 8(12):969-981).

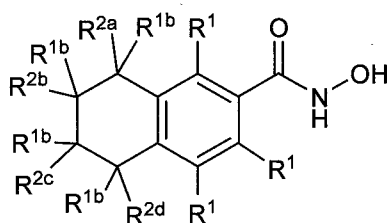
[0006] Given the complex function of HDAC6, selective inhibitors could have potential utility when used alone or in combination with other chemotherapeutics such as microtubule destabilizing agents (Zhou *et al.*, *J. Biol. Chem.* **2009**, 284(15): 9648-9655); Hsp90 inhibitors (Rao *et al.*, *Blood* **2008**, 112(5):1886-1893); inhibitors of Hsp90 client proteins, including receptor tyrosine kinases such as Her-2 or VEGFR (Bhalla *et al.*, *J. Clin. Oncol.* **2006**, 24(18S): Abstract 1923; Park *et al.*, *Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun.* **2008**, 368(2):318-322), and signaling kinases such as Bcr-Abl, Akt, mutant FLT-3, c-Raf, and MEK (Bhalla *et al.*, *J. Clin. Oncol.* **2006**, 24(18S): Abstract 1923; Kamemura *et al.*, *Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun.* **2008**, 374(1):84-89); inhibitors of cell cycle kinases Aurora A and Aurora B (Pugacheva *et al.*, *Cell* **2007**, 129(7):1351-1363; Park *et al.*, *J. Mol. Med.* **2008**, 86(1):117-128; Cha *et al.*, *Clin. Cancer Res.* **2009**, 15(3):840-850); EGFR inhibitors (Lissanu Deribe *et al.*, *Sci. Signal.* **2009**, 2(102): ra84; Gao *et al.*, *J. Biol. Chem.* E-pub Feb. 4, 2010) and proteasome inhibitors (Hideshima *et al.*, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* **2005**, 102(24):8567-8572) or other inhibitors of the ubiquitin proteasome system such as ubiquitin and ubiquitin-like activating (E1), conjugation (E2), ligase enzymes (E3, E4) and deubiquitinase enzymes (DUBs) as well as modulators of autophagy and protein homeostasis pathways. In addition, HDAC6 inhibitors could be combined with radiation therapy (Kim *et al.*, *Radiother. Oncol.* **2009**, 92(1):125-132).

[0007] Clearly, it would be beneficial to provide novel HDAC6 inhibitors that possess good therapeutic properties, especially for the treatment of proliferative diseases or disorders.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

1. General Description of Compounds of the Invention

[0008] The present invention provides compounds that are effective inhibitors of HDAC6. These compounds are useful for inhibiting HDAC6 activity *in vitro* and *in vivo*, and are especially useful for the treatment of various cell proliferative diseases or disorders. The compounds of the invention are represented by formula (I):



(I);

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof;

wherein:

each occurrence of R^1 is independently hydrogen, chloro, fluoro, $-O-C_{1-4}$ alkyl, cyano, hydroxy, C_{1-4} alkyl, C_{1-4} fluoroalkyl, $-N(C_{1-4} \text{ alkyl})_2$, $-NH(C_{1-4} \text{ alkyl})$, $-NH_2$, or $-O-C_{1-4}$ fluoroalkyl;

R^{2a} is G or R^{1a} ;

R^{2b} is G or R^{1a} ;

R^{2c} is G or R^{1a} ;

R^{2d} is G or R^{1a} ;

provided that one and only one of R^{2a} , R^{2b} , R^{2c} , and R^{2d} is G;

each occurrence of R^{1a} is independently hydrogen, fluoro, C_{1-4} alkyl, or C_{1-4} fluoroalkyl;

each occurrence of R^{1b} is independently hydrogen, fluoro, or C_{1-4} alkyl;

or one occurrence of R^{1a} and one occurrence of R^{1b} on the same carbon atom can be taken together to form $=O$ or a 3-6 membered cycloaliphatic;

G is hydrogen, $-R^3$, $-V_1-R^3$, $-V_1-L_1-R^3$, $-L_1-V_1-R^3$, or $-L_1-R^3$;

L_1 is an unsubstituted or substituted C_{1-3} alkylene chain;

V_1 is $-C(O)-$, $-C(S)-$, $-C(O)-N(R^{4a})-$, $-C(O)-O-$, $-N(R^{4a})-$, $-N(R^{4a})-C(O)-$, $-N(R^{4a})-SO_2-$, $-O-$, $-N(R^{4a})-C(O)-N(R^{4a})-$, $-N(R^{4a})-C(O)-O-$, $-O-C(O)-N(R^{4a})-$, or $-N(R^{4a})-SO_2-N(R^{4a})-$;

R^3 is unsubstituted or substituted C_{1-6} aliphatic, unsubstituted or substituted 3-10-membered cycloaliphatic, unsubstituted or substituted 4-10-membered heterocyclyl having 1-4 heteroatoms independently selected from nitrogen, oxygen, and sulfur, unsubstituted or substituted 6-10-membered aryl, or unsubstituted or substituted 5-10-membered heteroaryl having 1-5 heteroatoms independently selected from nitrogen, oxygen, and sulfur; and

each occurrence of R^{4a} is independently hydrogen, or unsubstituted or substituted C_{1-4} aliphatic; or when V_1 is $-N(R^{4a})-C(O)-$, $-N(R^{4a})-SO_2-$, or $-N(R^{4a})-C(O)-N(R^{4a})-$, one occurrence of R^{4a} can be taken together with an R^{1a} attached to a ring carbon atom that is not adjacent to the ring carbon atom to which G is attached to form a substituted or unsubstituted 5-7 membered bridged heterocyclyl;

provided that the compound is other than 8-(2-amino-8-bromo-1,6-dihydro-6-oxo-9H-purin-9-yl)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-N-hydroxy-2-naphthalenecarboxamide.

2. Compounds and Definitions

[0009] Compounds of this invention include those described generally for formula (*I*) above, and are further illustrated by the classes, subclasses, and species disclosed herein. As used herein, the following definitions shall apply unless otherwise indicated.

[0010] As described herein, compounds of the invention may be optionally substituted with one or more substituents, such as are illustrated generally above, or as exemplified by particular classes, subclasses, and species of the invention. It will be appreciated that the phrase “optionally substituted” is used interchangeably with the phrase “substituted or unsubstituted.” In general, the term “substituted”, whether preceded by the term “optionally” or not, means that a hydrogen radical of the designated moiety is replaced with the radical of a specified substituent, provided that the substitution results in a stable or chemically feasible compound. The term “substitutable”, when used in reference to a designated atom, means that attached to the atom is a hydrogen radical, which hydrogen atom can be replaced with the radical of a suitable substituent. Unless otherwise indicated, an “optionally substituted” group may have a substituent at each substitutable position of the group, and when more than one position in any given structure may be substituted with more than one substituent selected from a specified group, the substituent may be either the same or different at every position. Combinations of substituents envisioned by this invention are preferably those that result in the formation of stable or chemically feasible compounds.

[0011] A stable compound or chemically feasible compound is one in which the chemical structure is not substantially altered when kept at a temperature from about -80°C to about $+40^{\circ}\text{C}$, in the absence of moisture or other chemically reactive conditions, for at least a week, or a compound which maintains its integrity long enough to be useful for therapeutic or prophylactic administration to a patient.

[0012] The phrase “one or more substituents”, as used herein, refers to a number of substituents that equals from one to the maximum number of substituents possible based on the number of available bonding sites, provided that the above conditions of stability and chemical feasibility are met.

[0013] As used herein, the term “independently selected” means that the same or different values may be selected for multiple instances of a given variable in a single compound.

[0014] As used herein, the term “aromatic” includes aryl and heteroaryl groups as described generally below and herein.

[0015] The term “aliphatic” or “aliphatic group”, as used herein, means an optionally substituted straight-chain or branched C_{1-12} hydrocarbon. For example, suitable aliphatic groups include optionally substituted linear, or branched alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl groups and hybrids thereof. Unless otherwise specified, in various embodiments, aliphatic groups have 1–12, 1–10, 1–8, 1–6, 1–4, 1–3, or 1–2 carbon atoms.

[0016] The term “alkyl”, used alone or as part of a larger moiety, refers to an optionally substituted straight or branched chain hydrocarbon group having 1–12, 1–10, 1–8, 1–6, 1–4, 1–3, or 1–2 carbon atoms.

[0017] The term “alkenyl”, used alone or as part of a larger moiety, refers to an optionally substituted straight or branched chain hydrocarbon group having at least one double bond and having 2–12, 2–10, 2–8, 2–6, 2–4, or 2–3 carbon atoms.

[0018] The term “alkynyl”, used alone or as part of a larger moiety, refers to an optionally substituted straight or branched chain hydrocarbon group having at least one triple bond and having 2–12, 2–10, 2–8, 2–6, 2–4, or 2–3 carbon atoms.

[0019] The terms “cycloaliphatic”, “carbocycle”, “carbocyclyl”, “carbocyclo”, or “carbocyclic”, used alone or as part of a larger moiety, refer to an optionally substituted saturated or partially unsaturated cyclic aliphatic ring system having from 3 to about 14 ring carbon atoms. In some embodiments, the cycloaliphatic group is an optionally substituted monocyclic hydrocarbon having 3–10, 3–8 or 3–6 ring carbon atoms. Cycloaliphatic groups include, without limitation, optionally substituted cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl, cyclopentenyl, cyclohexyl, cyclohexenyl, cycloheptyl, cycloheptenyl, cyclooctyl, cyclooctenyl, or cyclooctadienyl. The terms “cycloaliphatic”, “carbocycle”, “carbocyclyl”, “carbocyclo”, or “carbocyclic” also include optionally substituted bridged or fused bicyclic rings having 6–12, 6–10, or 6–8 ring carbon atoms, wherein any individual ring in the bicyclic system has 3–8 ring carbon atoms.

[0020] The term “cycloalkyl” refers to an optionally substituted saturated ring system of about 3 to about 10 ring carbon atoms. Exemplary monocyclic cycloalkyl rings include cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl, and cycloheptyl.

[0021] The term “cycloalkenyl” refers to an optionally substituted non-aromatic monocyclic or multicyclic ring system containing at least one carbon-carbon double bond and having about 3 to about 10 carbon atoms. Exemplary monocyclic cycloalkenyl rings include cyclopentenyl, cyclohexenyl, and cycloheptenyl.

[0022] The terms “haloaliphatic”, “haloalkyl”, “haloalkenyl” and “haloalkoxy” refer to an aliphatic, alkyl, alkenyl or alkoxy group, as the case may be, which is substituted with one or more halogen atoms. As used herein, the term “halogen” or “halo” means F, Cl, Br, or I. The term “fluoroaliphatic” refers to a haloaliphatic wherein the halogen is fluoro, including perfluorinated aliphatic groups. Examples of fluoroaliphatic groups include, without limitation, fluoromethyl, difluoromethyl, trifluoromethyl, 2-fluoroethyl, 2,2,2-trifluoroethyl, 1,1,2-trifluoroethyl, 1,2,2-trifluoroethyl, and pentafluoroethyl.

[0023] The term “heteroatom” refers to one or more of oxygen, sulfur, nitrogen, phosphorus, or silicon (including, any oxidized form of nitrogen, sulfur, phosphorus, or silicon; the quaternized form of any basic nitrogen or; a substitutable nitrogen of a heterocyclic ring, for example N (as in 3,4-dihydro-2H-pyrrolyl), NH (as in pyrrolidinyl) or NR⁺ (as in N-substituted pyrrolidinyl)).

[0024] The terms “aryl” and “ar-”, used alone or as part of a larger moiety, e.g., “aralkyl”, “aralkoxy”, or “aryloxyalkyl”, refer to an optionally substituted C₆₋₁₄aromatic hydrocarbon moiety comprising one to three aromatic rings. Preferably, the aryl group is a C₆₋₁₀aryl group. Aryl groups include, without limitation, optionally substituted phenyl, naphthyl, or anthracenyl. The terms “aryl” and “ar-”, as used herein, also include groups in which an aryl ring is fused to one or more cycloaliphatic rings to form an optionally substituted cyclic structure such as a tetrahydronaphthyl, indenyl, or indanyl ring. The term “aryl” may be used interchangeably with the terms “aryl group”, “aryl ring”, and “aromatic ring”.

[0025] An “aralkyl” or “arylalkyl” group comprises an aryl group covalently attached to an alkyl group, either of which independently is optionally substituted. Preferably, the aralkyl group is C₆₋₁₀arylC₁₋₆alkyl, including, without limitation, benzyl, phenethyl, and naphthylmethyl.

[0026] The terms “heteroaryl” and “heteroar-”, used alone or as part of a larger moiety, e.g., “heteroaralkyl”, or “heteroaralkoxy”, refer to groups having 5 to 14 ring atoms, preferably 5, 6, 9, or 10 ring atoms; having 6, 10, or 14 π electrons shared in a cyclic array; and having, in addition to carbon atoms, from one to five heteroatoms. In some embodiments, the heteroaryl group has 5-10 ring atoms, having, in addition to carbon atoms, from one to five heteroatoms. A heteroaryl group may be mono-, bi-, tri-, or polycyclic, preferably mono-, bi-, or tricyclic, more preferably mono- or bicyclic. The term

“heteroatom” refers to nitrogen, oxygen, or sulfur, and includes any oxidized form of nitrogen or sulfur, and any quaternized form of a basic nitrogen. For example, a nitrogen atom of a heteroaryl may be a basic nitrogen atom and may also be optionally oxidized to the corresponding N-oxide. When a heteroaryl is substituted by a hydroxy group, it also includes its corresponding tautomer. The terms “heteroaryl” and “heteroar-”, as used herein, also include groups in which a heteroaromatic ring is fused to one or more aryl, cycloaliphatic, or heterocycloaliphatic rings. Nonlimiting examples of heteroaryl groups include thienyl, furanyl, pyrrolyl, imidazolyl, pyrazolyl, triazolyl, tetrazolyl, oxazolyl, isoxazolyl, oxadiazolyl, thiazolyl, isothiazolyl, thiadiazolyl, pyridyl, pyridazinyl, pyrimidinyl, pyrazinyl, indolizynyl, purinyl, naphthyridinyl, pteridinyl, indolyl, isoindolyl, benzothienyl, benzofuranyl, dibenzofuranyl, indazolyl, benzimidazolyl, benzthiazolyl, quinolyl, isoquinolyl, cinnolynyl, phthalazinyl, quinazolinyl, quinoxalynyl, 4*H*-quinolizynyl, carbazolyl, acridinyl, phenazinyl, phenothiazinyl, phenoxazinyl, tetrahydroquinolynyl, tetrahydroisoquinolynyl, and pyrido[2,3-*b*]-1,4-oxazin-3(4*H*)-one. The term “heteroaryl” may be used interchangeably with the terms “heteroaryl ring”, “heteroaryl group”, or “heteroaromatic”, any of which terms include rings that are optionally substituted. The term “heteroaralkyl” refers to an alkyl group substituted by a heteroaryl, wherein the alkyl and heteroaryl portions independently are optionally substituted.

[0027] As used herein, the terms “heterocycle”, “heterocyclyl”, “heterocyclic radical”, and “heterocyclic ring” are used interchangeably and refer to a stable 4-10 membered ring, preferably a 3- to 8-membered monocyclic or 7-10-membered bicyclic heterocyclic moiety that is either saturated or partially unsaturated, and having, in addition to carbon atoms, one or more, preferably one to four, heteroatoms, as defined above. When used in reference to a ring atom of a heterocycle, the term “nitrogen” includes a substituted nitrogen. As an example, in a saturated or partially unsaturated ring having 0-3 heteroatoms selected from oxygen, sulfur or nitrogen, the nitrogen may be N (as in 3,4-dihydro-2*H*-pyrrolyl), NH (as in pyrrolidinyl), or NR⁺ (as in *N*-substituted pyrrolidinyl).

[0028] A heterocyclic ring can be attached to its pendant group at any heteroatom or carbon atom that results in a stable structure and any of the ring atoms can be optionally substituted. Examples of such saturated or partially unsaturated heterocyclic radicals include, without limitation, tetrahydrofuranyl, tetrahydrothienyl, piperidinyl, decahydroquinolynyl, oxazolidinyl, piperazinyl, dioxanyl, dioxolanyl, diazepinyl, oxazepinyl, thiazepinyl, morpholynyl, and thiomorpholynyl. A heterocyclyl group may be mono-, bi-, tri-, or polycyclic, preferably mono-, bi-, or tricyclic, more preferably mono- or bicyclic. The term “heterocyclylalkyl” refers to an alkyl group substituted by a heterocyclyl, wherein the alkyl and heterocyclyl portions independently are optionally substituted. Additionally, a heterocyclic ring also includes groups in which the heterocyclic ring is fused to one or more aryl rings.

[0029] As used herein, the term "partially unsaturated" refers to a ring moiety that includes at least one double or triple bond between ring atoms. The term "partially unsaturated" is intended to encompass rings having multiple sites of unsaturation, but is not intended to include aromatic (e.g., aryl or heteroaryl) moieties, as herein defined.

[0030] The term "alkylene" refers to a bivalent alkyl group. An "alkylene chain" is a polymethylene group, i.e., $-(CH_2)_n-$, wherein n is a positive integer, preferably from 1 to 6, from 1 to 4, from 1 to 3, from 1 to 2, or from 2 to 3. An optionally substituted alkylene chain is a polymethylene group in which one or more methylene hydrogen atoms is optionally replaced with a substituent. Suitable substituents include those described below for a substituted aliphatic group and also include those described in the specification herein. It will be appreciated that two substituents of the alkylene group may be taken together to form a ring system. In certain embodiments, two substituents can be taken together to form a 3-7-membered ring. The substituents can be on the same or different atoms.

[0031] An alkylene chain also can be optionally interrupted by a functional group. An alkylene chain is "interrupted" by a functional group when an internal methylene unit is interrupted by the functional group. Examples of suitable "interrupting functional groups" are described in the specification and claims herein.

[0032] For purposes of clarity, all bivalent groups described herein, including, *e.g.*, the alkylene chain linkers described above, are intended to be read from left to right, with a corresponding left-to-right reading of the formula or structure in which the variable appears.

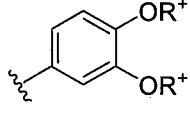
[0033] An aryl (including aralkyl, aralkoxy, aryloxyalkyl and the like) or heteroaryl (including heteroaralkyl and heteroarylalkoxy and the like) group may contain one or more substituents and thus may be "optionally substituted". In addition to the substituents defined above and herein, suitable substituents on the unsaturated carbon atom of an aryl or heteroaryl group also include and are generally selected from -halo, $-NO_2$, $-CN$, $-R^+$, $-C(R^+)=C(R^+)_2$, $-C\equiv C-R^+$, $-OR^+$, $-SR^0$, $-S(O)R^0$, $-SO_2R^0$, $-SO_3R^+$, $-SO_2N(R^+)_2$, $-N(R^+)_2$, $-NR^+C(O)R^+$, $-NR^+C(S)R^+$, $-NR^+C(O)N(R^+)_2$, $-NR^+C(S)N(R^+)_2$, $-N(R^+)C(=NR^+)-N(R^+)_2$, $-N(R^+)C(=NR^+)-R^0$, $-NR^+CO_2R^+$, $-NR^+SO_2R^0$, $-NR^+SO_2N(R^+)_2$, $-O-C(O)R^+$, $-O-CO_2R^+$, $-OC(O)N(R^+)_2$, $-C(O)R^+$, $-C(S)R^0$, $-CO_2R^+$, $-C(O)-C(O)R^+$, $-C(O)N(R^+)_2$, $-C(S)N(R^+)_2$, $-C(O)N(R^+)-OR^+$, $-C(O)N(R^+)C(=NR^+)-N(R^+)_2$, $-N(R^+)C(=NR^+)-N(R^+)-C(O)R^+$, $-C(=NR^+)-N(R^+)_2$, $-C(=NR^+)-OR^+$, $-N(R^+)-N(R^+)_2$, $-C(=NR^+)-N(R^+)-OR^+$, $-C(R^0)=N-OR^+$, $-P(O)(R^+)_2$, $-P(O)(OR^+)_2$, $-O-P(O)-OR^+$, and $-P(O)(NR^+)-N(R^+)_2$, wherein R^+ , independently, is hydrogen or an optionally substituted aliphatic, aryl, heteroaryl, cycloaliphatic, or heterocyclyl group, or two independent occurrences of R^+ are taken together with their intervening atom(s) to form an optionally substituted 5-7-membered aryl, heteroaryl, cycloaliphatic, or heterocyclyl ring. Each R^0 is an optionally substituted aliphatic, aryl, heteroaryl, cycloaliphatic, or heterocyclyl group.

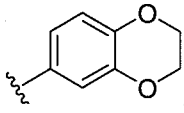
[0034] An aliphatic or heteroaliphatic group, or a non-aromatic carbocyclic or heterocyclic ring may contain one or more substituents and thus may be "optionally substituted". Unless otherwise defined above and herein, suitable substituents on the saturated carbon of an aliphatic or heteroaliphatic group, or of a non-aromatic carbocyclic or heterocyclic ring are selected from those listed above for the unsaturated carbon of an aryl or heteroaryl group and additionally include the following: $=O$, $=S$, $=C(R^*)_2$, $=N-N(R^*)_2$, $=N-OR^*$, $=N-NHC(O)R^*$, $=N-NHCO_2R^o$, $=N-NHSO_2R^o$ or $=N-R^*$ where R^o is defined above, and each R^* is independently selected from hydrogen or an optionally substituted C_{1-6} aliphatic group.

[0035] In addition to the substituents defined above and herein, optional substituents on the nitrogen of a non-aromatic heterocyclic ring also include and are generally selected from $-R^+$, $-N(R^+)_2$, $-C(O)R^+$, $-C(O)OR^+$, $-C(O)C(O)R^+$, $-C(O)CH_2C(O)R^+$, $-S(O)_2R^+$, $-S(O)_2N(R^+)_2$, $-C(S)N(R^+)_2$, $-C(=NH)-N(R^+)_2$, or $-N(R^+)S(O)_2R^+$; wherein each R^+ is defined above. A ring nitrogen atom of a heteroaryl or non-aromatic heterocyclic ring also may be oxidized to form the corresponding N-hydroxy or N-oxide compound. A nonlimiting example of such a heteroaryl having an oxidized ring nitrogen atom is N-oxidopyridyl.

[0036] As detailed above, in some embodiments, two independent occurrences of R^+ (or any other variable similarly defined in the specification and claims herein), are taken together with their intervening atom(s) to form a monocyclic or bicyclic ring selected from 3–13-membered cycloaliphatic, 3–12-membered heterocyclyl having 1–5 heteroatoms independently selected from nitrogen, oxygen, or sulfur, 6–10-membered aryl, or 5–10-membered heteroaryl having 1–5 heteroatoms independently selected from nitrogen, oxygen, or sulfur.

[0037] Exemplary rings that are formed when two independent occurrences of R^+ (or any other variable similarly defined in the specification and claims herein), are taken together with their intervening atom(s) include, but are not limited to the following: a) two independent occurrences of R^+ (or any other variable similarly defined in the specification or claims herein) that are bound to the same atom and are taken together with that atom to form a ring, for example, $N(R^+)_2$, where both occurrences of R^+ are taken together with the nitrogen atom to form a piperidin-1-yl, piperazin-1-yl, or morpholin-4-yl group; and b) two independent occurrences of R^+ (or any other variable similarly defined in the specification or claims herein) that are bound to different atoms and are taken together with both of those atoms to form a ring,

for example where a phenyl group is substituted with two occurrences of OR^+ , these two occurrences of R^+ are taken together with the oxygen atoms to which they are bound to form a fused 6-

membered oxygen containing ring: . It will be appreciated that a variety of other rings (e.g., spiro and bridged rings) can be formed when two independent occurrences of R^+ (or any other

variable similarly defined in the specification and claims herein) are taken together with their intervening atom(s) and that the examples detailed above are not intended to be limiting.

[0038] Unless otherwise stated, structures depicted herein are also meant to include all isomeric (e.g., enantiomeric, diastereomeric, and geometric (or conformational)) forms of the structure; for example, the R and S configurations for each asymmetric center, (Z) and (E) double bond isomers, and (Z) and (E) conformational isomers. Therefore, single stereochemical isomers as well as enantiomeric, diastereomeric, and geometric (or conformational) mixtures of the present compounds are within the scope of the invention. Unless otherwise stated, all tautomeric forms of the compounds of the invention are within the scope of the invention. Additionally, unless otherwise stated, structures depicted herein are also meant to include compounds that differ only in the presence of one or more isotopically enriched atoms. For example, compounds having the present structures except for the replacement of hydrogen by deuterium or tritium, or the replacement of a carbon by a ¹³C- or ¹⁴C-enriched carbon are within the scope of this invention. Such compounds are useful, for example, as analytical tools or probes in biological assays.

[0039] The terms "stereoisomer", "enantiomer", "diastereomer", "epimer", and "chiral center", are used herein in accordance with the meaning each is given in ordinary usage by those of ordinary skill in the art. Thus, stereoisomers are compounds that have the same atomic connectivity, but differ in the spatial arrangement of the atoms. Enantiomers are stereoisomers that have a mirror image relationship, that is, the stereochemical configuration at all corresponding chiral centers is opposite. Diastereomers are stereoisomers having more than one chiral center, which differ from one another in that the stereochemical configuration of at least one, but not all, of the corresponding chiral centers is opposite. Epimers are diastereomers that differ in stereochemical configuration at only one chiral center.

[0040] It is to be understood that, when a disclosed compound has at least one chiral center, the present invention encompasses one enantiomer of the compound, substantially free from the corresponding optical isomer, a racemic mixture of both optical isomers of the compound, and mixtures enriched in one enantiomer relative to its corresponding optical isomer. When a mixture is enriched in one enantiomer relative to its optical isomer, the mixture contains, for example, an enantiomeric excess of at least 50%, 75%, 90%, 95%, 99%, or 99.5%.

[0041] The enantiomers of the present invention may be resolved by methods known to those skilled in the art, for example by formation of diastereoisomeric salts which may be separated, for example, by crystallization; formation of diastereoisomeric derivatives or complexes which may be separated, for example, by crystallization, gas-liquid or liquid chromatography; selective reaction of one enantiomer with an enantiomer-specific reagent, for example enzymatic esterification; or gas-liquid or liquid chromatography in a chiral environment, for example on a chiral support for example silica with a bound

chiral ligand or in the presence of a chiral solvent. Where the desired enantiomer is converted into another chemical entity by one of the separation procedures described above, a further step is required to liberate the desired enantiomeric form. Alternatively, specific enantiomers may be synthesized by asymmetric synthesis using optically active reagents, substrates, catalysts or solvents, or by converting one enantiomer into the other by asymmetric transformation.

[0042] When a disclosed compound has at least two chiral centers, the present invention encompasses a diastereomer substantially free of other diastereomers, an enantiomeric pair of diastereomers substantially free of other stereoisomers, mixtures of diastereomers, mixtures of enantiomeric pairs of diastereomers, mixtures of diastereomers in which one diastereomer is enriched relative to the other diastereomer(s), and mixtures of enantiomeric pairs of diastereomers in which one enantiomeric pair of diastereomers is enriched relative to the other stereoisomers. When a mixture is enriched in one diastereomer or enantiomeric pair of diastereomers relative to the other stereoisomers, the mixture is enriched with the depicted or referenced diastereomer or enantiomeric pair of diastereomers relative to other stereoisomers for the compound, for example, by a molar excess of at least 50%, 75%, 90%, 95%, 99%, or 99.5%.

[0043] As used herein, the term "diastereomeric ratio" refers to the ratio between diastereomers which differ in the stereochemical configuration at one chiral center, relative to a second chiral center in the same molecule. By way of example, a chemical structure with two chiral centers provides four possible stereoisomers: R^*R , R^*S , S^*R , and S^*S , wherein the asterisk denotes the corresponding chiral center in each stereoisomer. The diastereomeric ratio for such a mixture of stereoisomers is the ratio of one diastereomer and its enantiomer to the other diastereomer and its enantiomer = $(R^*R + S^*S) : (R^*S + S^*R)$.

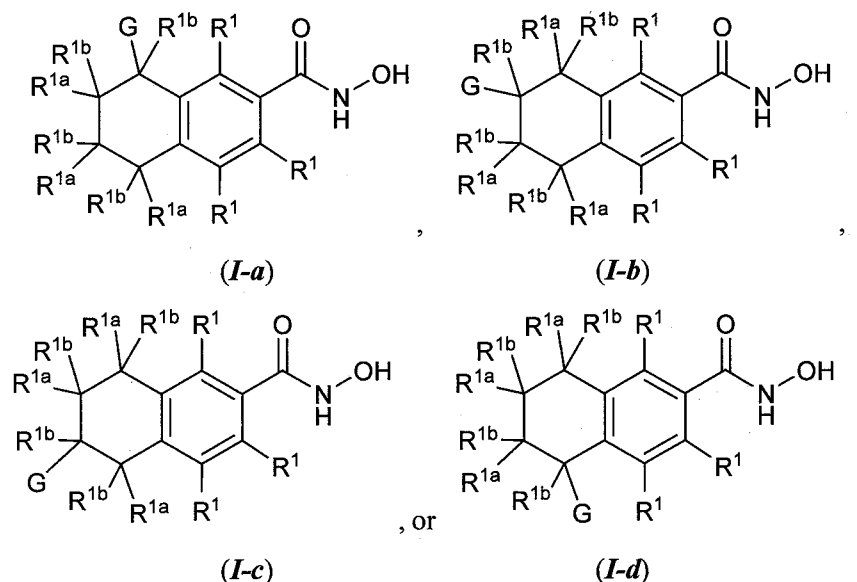
[0044] One of ordinary skill in the art will recognize that additional stereoisomers are possible when the molecule has more than two chiral centers. For purposes of the present invention, the term "diastereomeric ratio" has identical meaning in reference to compounds with multiple chiral centers as it does in reference to compounds having two chiral centers. Thus, the term "diastereomeric ratio" refers to the ratio of all compounds having R^*R or S^*S configuration at the specified chiral centers to all compounds having R^*S or S^*R configuration at the specified chiral centers. For convenience, this ratio is referred to herein as the diastereomeric ratio at the asterisked carbon, relative to the second specified chiral center.

[0045] The diastereomeric ratio can be measured by any analytical method suitable for distinguishing between diastereomeric compounds having different relative stereochemical configurations at the specified chiral centers. Such methods include, without limitation, nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR), gas chromatography (GC), and high performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) methods.

[0046] The diastereoisomeric pairs may be separated by methods known to those skilled in the art, for example chromatography or crystallization and the individual enantiomers within each pair may be separated as described above. Specific procedures for chromatographically separating diastereomeric pairs of precursors used in the preparation of compounds disclosed herein are provided the examples herein.

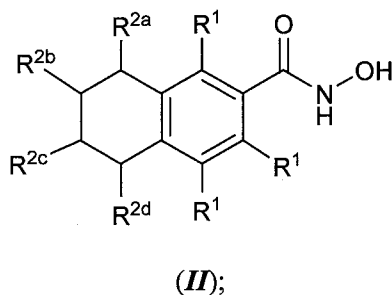
3. Description of Exemplary Compounds

[0047] In some embodiments, the compound of formula (I) is represented by:



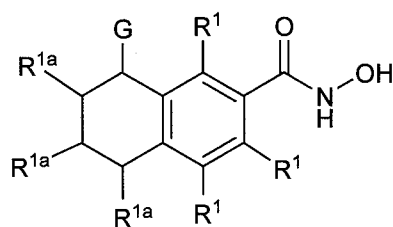
wherein R^{1a} , R^{1b} , R^1 , and G have the values described herein. In certain embodiments, the compound of formula (I) is represented by formula (I-b), wherein R^{1a} , R^{1b} , R^1 , and G have the values described herein. In certain embodiments, the compound of formula (I) is represented by formula (I-c), wherein R^{1a} , R^{1b} , R^1 , and G have the values described herein. In certain embodiments, the compound of formula (I) is represented by formula (I-d), wherein R^{1a} , R^{1b} , R^1 , and G have the values described herein.

[0048] In some embodiments, the compound of formula (I) is represented by formula (II):

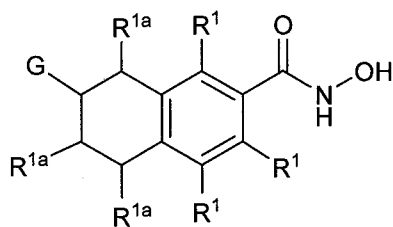


wherein R^{2a} , R^{2b} , R^{2c} , R^{2d} , and R^1 have the values described herein.

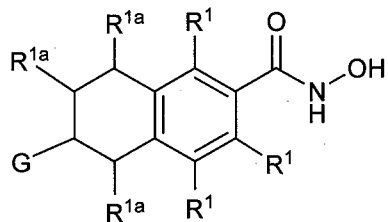
[0049] In some embodiments, the compound of formula (I) is represented by formula (II-a)-(II-d):



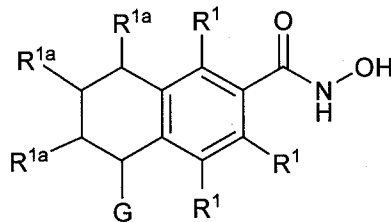
(II-a)



(II-b)



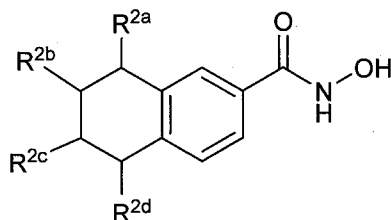
(II-c)



(II-d)

wherein R^{1a} , R^1 , and G have the values described herein. In certain embodiments, the compound of formula (I) is represented by formula (II-b), wherein R^{1a} , R^1 , and G have the values described herein. In certain embodiments, the compound of formula (I) is represented by formula (II-c), wherein R^{1a} , R^1 , and G have the values described herein. In certain embodiments, the compound of formula (I) is represented by formula (II-d), wherein R^{1a} , R^1 , and G have the values described herein.

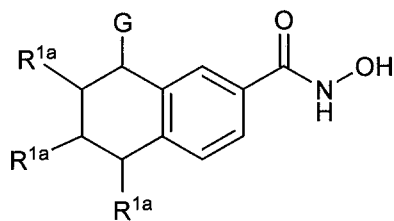
[0050] In some embodiments, the compound of formula (I) is represented by formula (III):



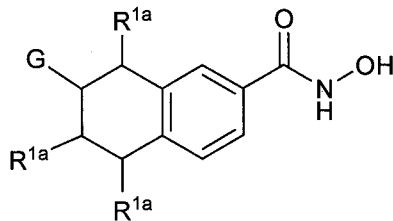
(III);

wherein R^{2a} , R^{2b} , R^{2c} , and R^{2d} have the values described herein.

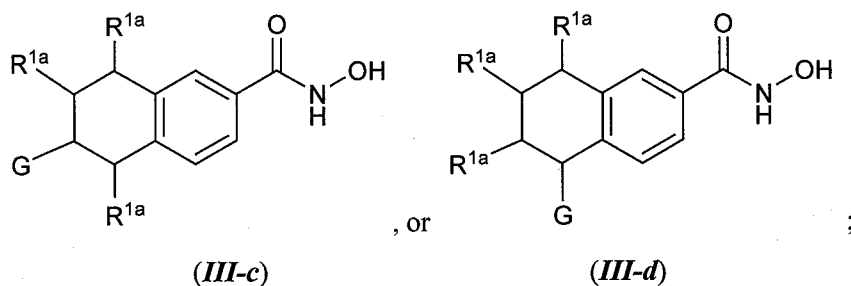
[0051] In some embodiments, the compound of formula (I) is represented by formula (III-a)-(III-d):



(III-a)

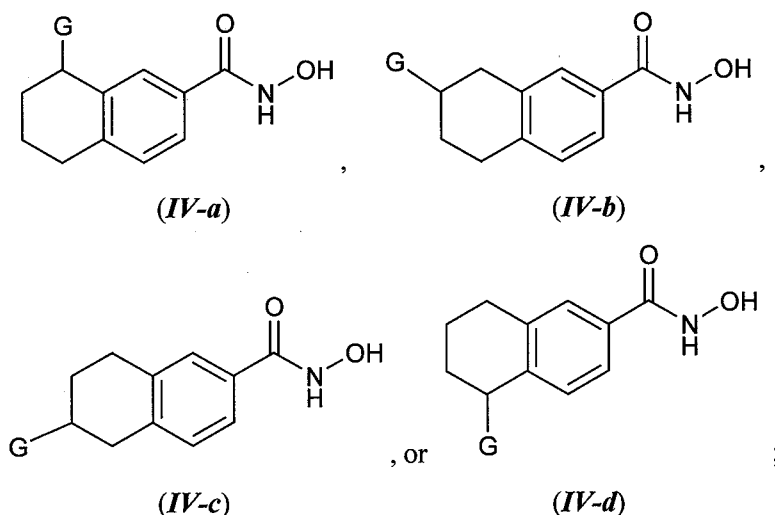


(III-b)



wherein R^{1a} and G have the values described herein. In certain embodiments, the compound of formula (I) is represented by formula (III-b), wherein R^{1a} and G have the values described herein. In certain embodiments, the compound of formula (I) is represented by formula (III-c), wherein R^{1a} and G have the values described herein. In certain embodiments, the compound of formula (I) is represented by formula (III-d), wherein R^{1a} and G have the values described herein.

[0052] In some embodiments, the compound of formula (I) is represented by formula (IV-a)-(IV-d):



wherein G has the values described herein. In certain embodiments, the compound of formula (I) is represented by formula (IV-b), wherein G has the values described herein. In certain embodiments, the compound of formula (I) is represented by formula (IV-c), wherein G has the values described herein. In certain embodiments, the compound of formula (I) is represented by formula (IV-d), wherein G has the values described herein. In certain embodiments, the compound of formula (I) is represented by formula (IV-d), wherein G has the values described herein.

[0053] The values described below for each variable are with respect to any of formulas (I), (II), (III), (IV), or their sub-formulas as described above.

[0054] Each occurrence of the variable R^{1a} is independently hydrogen, fluoro, C₁₋₄ alkyl, or

C₁₋₄ fluoroalkyl. In some embodiments, each occurrence of R^{1a} is independently hydrogen, fluoro, methyl, or trifluoromethyl. In certain embodiments, each occurrence of R^{1a} is independently hydrogen, fluoro, or methyl. In certain embodiments, each occurrence of R^{1a} is hydrogen.

[0055] Each occurrence of the variable R^{1b} is independently hydrogen, fluoro, or C₁₋₄ alkyl. In some embodiments, each occurrence of R^{1b} is independently hydrogen, fluoro, or methyl. In certain embodiments, each occurrence of R^{1b} is hydrogen.

[0056] In some embodiments, one occurrence of R^{1a} and one occurrence of R^{1b} on the same carbon atom can be taken together to form =O or a 3-6 membered cycloaliphatic. In some embodiments, one occurrence of R^{1a} and one occurrence of R^{1b} on the same carbon atom can be taken together to form cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl, or cyclohexyl. In certain embodiments, one occurrence of R^{1a} and one occurrence of R^{1b} on the same carbon atom can be taken together to form =O. In certain embodiments, one occurrence of R^{1a} and one occurrence of R^{1b} on the same carbon atom can be taken together to form cyclopropyl.

[0057] Each occurrence of the variable R¹ is independently hydrogen, chloro, fluoro, -O-C₁₋₄ alkyl, cyano, hydroxy, C₁₋₄ alkyl, C₁₋₄ fluoroalkyl, -N(C₁₋₄ alkyl)₂, -NH(C₁₋₄ alkyl), -NH₂, or -O-C₁₋₄ fluoroalkyl. In some embodiments, each occurrence of R¹ is independently hydrogen, chloro, fluoro, cyano, hydroxy, methoxy, ethoxy, trifluoromethoxy, trifluoromethyl, methyl, -NH₂, -N(CH₃)₂, -NHCH₃, or ethyl. In certain embodiments, each occurrence of R¹ is independently hydrogen, chloro, fluoro, cyano, hydroxy, methoxy, ethoxy, trifluoromethoxy, trifluoromethyl, methyl, or ethyl. In certain embodiments, each occurrence of R¹ is independently hydrogen, fluoro, or methyl. In certain embodiments, each occurrence of R¹ is hydrogen.

[0058] One and only one of the variables R^{2a}, R^{2b}, R^{2c} and R^{2d} is G and the others are R^{1a}, wherein R^{1a} and G have the values described herein. In certain embodiments, R^{2b} is G and R^{2a}, R^{2c} and R^{2d} are R^{1a}, wherein R^{1a} and G have the values described herein. In certain embodiments, R^{2c} is G and R^{2a}, R^{2b} and R^{2d} are R^{1a}, wherein R^{1a} and G have the values described herein. In certain embodiments, R^{2d} is G and R^{2a}, R^{2b} and R^{2c} are R^{1a}, wherein R^{1a} and G have the values described herein.

[0059] The variable G is hydrogen, -R³, -V₁-R³, -V₁-L₁-R³, -L₁-V₁-R³, or -L₁-R³, wherein L₁, V₁, and R³ have the values described herein. In some embodiments, G is -R³, -V₁-R³, -V₁-L₁-R³, -L₁-V₁-R³, or -L₁-R³, wherein L₁, V₁, and R³ have the values described herein. In some embodiments, G is -V₁-R³, -L₁-R³, or -R³, wherein L₁, V₁, and R³ have the values described herein. In certain embodiments, G is -V₁-R³, wherein V₁ and R³ have the values described herein. In certain embodiments, G is -L₁-R³, wherein L₁ and R³ have the values described herein. In certain embodiments, G is -R³, wherein R³ has the values described herein.

[0060] The variable L_1 is an unsubstituted or substituted C_{1-3} alkylene chain. In some embodiments, L_1 is $-CH_2-$, $-CH_2CH_2-$, $-CH_2CH_2CH_2-$, $-CR^A=CR^A$, or $-C\equiv C-$. In some embodiments, L_1 is $-CH_2-$, $-CH_2CH_2-$, or $-CH_2CH_2CH_2-$. In certain embodiments, L_1 is $-CH_2-$. In certain embodiments, L_1 is $-CH_2CH_2-$.

[0061] Each occurrence of the variable R^A is independently hydrogen, fluoro, or unsubstituted or substituted C_{1-4} aliphatic. In some embodiments, each occurrence of R^A is independently hydrogen, fluoro or methyl. In certain embodiments, each occurrence of R^A is hydrogen.

[0062] The variable V_1 is $-C(O)-$, $-C(S)-$, $-C(O)-N(R^{4a})-$, $-C(O)-O-$, $-N(R^{4a})-$, $-N(R^{4a})-C(O)-$, $-N(R^{4a})-SO_2-$, $-O-$, $-N(R^{4a})-C(O)-N(R^{4a})-$, $-N(R^{4a})-C(O)-O-$, $-O-C(O)-N(R^{4a})-$, or $-N(R^{4a})-SO_2-N(R^{4a})-$; wherein R^{4a} has the values described herein. In some embodiments, V_1 is $-N(R^{4a})-$, $-N(R^{4a})-C(O)-$, $-C(O)-N(R^{4a})-$, $-N(R^{4a})-SO_2-$, $-O-$, $-N(R^{4a})-C(O)-O-$, or $-N(R^{4a})-C(O)-N(R^{4a})-$, wherein R^{4a} has the values described herein. In certain embodiments, V_1 is $-N(R^{4a})-$, $-N(R^{4a})-C(O)-$, $-C(O)-N(R^{4a})-$, or $-O-$, wherein R^{4a} has the values described herein. In certain embodiments, V_1 is $-NH-$, $-NH-C(O)-$, $-C(O)-NH-$, $-NH-SO_2-$, $-O-$, $-NH-C(O)-O-$, or $-NH-C(O)-NH-$. In certain embodiments, V_1 is $-NH-$, $-NH-C(O)-$, $-C(O)-NH-$, or $-O-$.

[0063] Each occurrence of R^{4a} is independently hydrogen, or unsubstituted or substituted C_{1-4} aliphatic; or when V_1 is $-N(R^{4a})-C(O)-$, $-N(R^{4a})-SO_2-$, or $-N(R^{4a})-C(O)-N(R^{4a})-$, R^{4a} can be taken together with any one of R^{1a} to form a substituted or unsubstituted 5-7 membered fused heterocyclyl. In some embodiments, each occurrence of R^{4a} is independently hydrogen, or unsubstituted or substituted C_{1-4} aliphatic. In some embodiments, when V_1 is $-N(R^{4a})-C(O)-$, $-N(R^{4a})-SO_2-$, or $-N(R^{4a})-C(O)-N(R^{4a})-$, one occurrence of R^{4a} can be taken together with an R^{1a} attached to a ring carbon atom that is not adjacent to the ring carbon atom to which G is attached to form a substituted or unsubstituted 5-7 membered bridged heterocyclyl. In certain embodiments, each occurrence of R^{4a} is hydrogen.

[0064] The variable R^3 is unsubstituted or substituted C_{1-6} aliphatic, unsubstituted or substituted 3-10-membered cycloaliphatic, unsubstituted or substituted 4-10-membered heterocyclyl having 1-4 heteroatoms independently selected from nitrogen, oxygen, and sulfur, unsubstituted or substituted 6-10-membered aryl, or unsubstituted or substituted 5-10-membered heteroaryl having 1-5 heteroatoms independently selected from nitrogen, oxygen, and sulfur.

[0065] In some embodiments, R^3 is unsubstituted or substituted C_{1-6} aliphatic, unsubstituted or substituted 3-10-membered cycloaliphatic, unsubstituted or substituted 4-10-membered heterocyclyl having 1-4 heteroatoms independently selected from nitrogen, oxygen, and sulfur, unsubstituted or substituted 6-10-membered aryl, or unsubstituted or substituted 5-10-membered heteroaryl having 1-5 heteroatoms independently selected from nitrogen, oxygen, and sulfur; wherein:

each substitutable carbon chain atom in R^3 is unsubstituted or substituted with 1-2 occurrences of $-R^{5dd}$;

each substitutable saturated ring carbon atom in R^3 is unsubstituted or substituted with $=O$, $=C(R^5)_2$, or $-R^{5aa}$;

each substitutable unsaturated ring carbon atom in R^3 is unsubstituted or is substituted with $-R^{5a}$;

each substitutable ring nitrogen atom in R^3 is unsubstituted or substituted with $-R^{9b}$;

wherein R^{5dd} , R^5 , R^{5a} , R^{5aa} , and R^{9b} have the values described herein.

[0066] In some embodiments, R^3 is unsubstituted or substituted C_{1-6} aliphatic, unsubstituted or substituted 3-10-membered cycloaliphatic, unsubstituted or substituted 4-10-membered heterocyclyl having 1-4 heteroatoms independently selected from nitrogen, oxygen, and sulfur, unsubstituted or substituted 6-10-membered aryl, or unsubstituted or substituted 5-10-membered heteroaryl having 1-5 heteroatoms independently selected from nitrogen, oxygen, and sulfur; wherein:

each substitutable carbon chain atom in R^3 is unsubstituted or substituted with 1-2 occurrences of $-R^{5dd}$;

each substitutable saturated ring carbon atom in R^3 is unsubstituted or substituted with $-R^{5aa}$;

each substitutable unsaturated ring carbon atom in R^3 is unsubstituted or is substituted with $-R^{5a}$;

the total number of R^{5a} and R^{5aa} substituents is p ; and

each substitutable ring nitrogen atom in R^3 is unsubstituted or substituted with $-R^{9b}$;

wherein R^{5dd} , R^{5a} , R^{9b} and p have the values described herein.

[0067] Each occurrence of the variable R^{5dd} is independently fluoro, hydroxy, $-O(C_{1-6} \text{ alkyl})$, cyano, $-N(R^4)_2$, $-C(O)(C_{1-6} \text{ alkyl})$, $-CO_2H$, $-C(O)NH_2$, $-C(O)NH(C_{1-6} \text{ alkyl})$, $-C(O)N(C_{1-6} \text{ alkyl})_2$, $-NHC(O)C_{1-6} \text{ alkyl}$, $-NHC(O)OC_{1-6} \text{ alkyl}$, $-NHC(O)NHC_{1-6} \text{ alkyl}$, or $-NHS(O)_2C_{1-6} \text{ alkyl}$, wherein R^4 has the values described herein. In some embodiments, each occurrence of R^{5dd} is independently fluoro, hydroxy, methoxy, ethoxy, $-NH(C_{1-6} \text{ alkyl})$, $-N(C_{1-6} \text{ alkyl})_2$, or $-C(O)NHCH_3$.

[0068] Each occurrence of the variable R^{9b} is independently $-C(O)R^6$, $-C(O)N(R^4)_2$, $-CO_2R^6$, $-SO_2R^6$, $-SO_2N(R^4)_2$, unsubstituted C_{3-10} cycloaliphatic, C_{3-10} cycloaliphatic substituted with 1-2 independent occurrences of R^7 or R^8 , unsubstituted C_{1-6} aliphatic, or C_{1-6} aliphatic substituted with 1-2 independent occurrences of R^7 or R^8 , wherein R^7 and R^8 have the values described herein. In some embodiments, each occurrence of R^{9b} is independently unsubstituted $-C(O)-C_{1-6}$ aliphatic, unsubstituted

-C(O)-C₃₋₁₀ cycloaliphatic, or unsubstituted C₁₋₆ aliphatic. In some embodiments, each occurrence of R^{9b} is unsubstituted C₁₋₆ aliphatic. In certain embodiments, each occurrence of R^{9b} is independently methyl, ethyl, isopropyl, isobutyl, n-propyl, n-butyl, tert-butyl, -C(O)-methyl, -C(O)-ethyl, -C(O)-cyclopropyl, -C(O)-tert-butyl, -C(O)-isopropyl, or -C(O)-cyclobutyl. In certain embodiments, each occurrence of R^{9b} is independently methyl, ethyl, isopropyl, isobutyl, n-propyl, n-butyl, or tert-butyl.

[0069] Each occurrence of the variable R⁴ is independently hydrogen, unsubstituted or substituted C₁₋₆ aliphatic, unsubstituted or substituted 3-10-membered cycloaliphatic, unsubstituted or substituted 4-10-membered heterocyclyl having 1-4 heteroatoms independently selected from nitrogen, oxygen, and sulfur, unsubstituted or substituted 6-10-membered aryl, or unsubstituted or substituted 5-10-membered heteroaryl having 1-5 heteroatoms independently selected from nitrogen, oxygen, and sulfur; or two R⁴ on the same nitrogen atom, taken together with the nitrogen atom, form an unsubstituted or substituted 5- to 6-membered heteroaryl or an unsubstituted or substituted 4- to 8-membered heterocyclyl having, in addition to the nitrogen atom, 0-2 ring heteroatoms selected from nitrogen, oxygen, and sulfur.

[0070] Each occurrence of the variable R⁵ is independently hydrogen, unsubstituted or substituted C₁₋₆ aliphatic, unsubstituted or substituted 3-10-membered cycloaliphatic, unsubstituted or substituted 4-10-membered heterocyclyl having 1-4 heteroatoms independently selected from nitrogen, oxygen, and sulfur, unsubstituted or substituted 6-10-membered aryl, or unsubstituted or substituted 5-10-membered heteroaryl having 1-5 heteroatoms independently selected from nitrogen, oxygen, and sulfur.

[0071] Each occurrence of the variable R⁶ is independently unsubstituted or substituted C₁₋₆ aliphatic, unsubstituted or substituted 3-10-membered cycloaliphatic, unsubstituted or substituted 4-10-membered heterocyclyl having 1-4 heteroatoms independently selected from nitrogen, oxygen, and sulfur, unsubstituted or substituted 6-10-membered aryl, or unsubstituted or substituted 5-10-membered heteroaryl having 1-5 heteroatoms independently selected from nitrogen, oxygen, and sulfur.

[0072] Each occurrence of the variable R⁷ is independently unsubstituted or substituted 4-10-membered heterocyclyl having 1-4 heteroatoms independently selected from nitrogen, oxygen, and sulfur, unsubstituted or substituted 6-10-membered aryl, or unsubstituted or substituted 5-10-membered heteroaryl having 1-5 heteroatoms independently selected from nitrogen, oxygen, and sulfur.

[0073] Each occurrence of the variable R⁸ is independently chloro, fluoro, -OH, -O(C₁₋₆ alkyl), -CN, -N(R⁴)₂, -C(O)(C₁₋₆ alkyl), -CO₂H, -CO₂(C₁₋₆ alkyl), -C(O)NH₂, -C(O)NH(C₁₋₆ alkyl), or -C(O)N(C₁₋₆ alkyl)₂, wherein R⁴ has the values described herein.

[0074] Each occurrence of the variable R^{5a} is independently halogen, -NO₂, -CN, -C(R⁵)=C(R⁵)₂, -C≡C-R⁵, -OR⁵, -SR⁶, -S(O)R⁶, -SO₂R⁶, -SO₂N(R⁴)₂, -N(R⁴)₂, -NR⁴C(O)R⁶, -NR⁴C(O)N(R⁴)₂, -NR⁴CO₂R⁶, -OC(O)N(R⁴)₂, -C(O)R⁶, -C(O)N(R⁴)₂, -N(R⁴)SO₂R⁶, -N(R⁴)SO₂N(R⁴)₂, unsubstituted or substituted C₁₋₆ aliphatic, unsubstituted or substituted 3-10-membered cycloaliphatic, unsubstituted or

substituted 4-10-membered heterocyclyl having 1-4 heteroatoms independently selected from nitrogen, oxygen, and sulfur, unsubstituted or substituted 6-10-membered aryl, or unsubstituted or substituted 5-10-membered heteroaryl having 1-5 heteroatoms independently selected from nitrogen, oxygen, and sulfur; or two adjacent R^{5a} , taken together with the intervening ring atoms, form an unsubstituted or substituted fused 5-10 membered aromatic ring or an unsubstituted or substituted 4-10 membered non-aromatic ring having 0-3 heteroatoms independently selected from nitrogen, oxygen, and sulfur, wherein R^5 , R^6 , and R^4 have the values described herein.

[0075] In some embodiments, each occurrence of R^{5a} is independently halogen, cyano, nitro, hydroxy, unsubstituted C_{1-6} aliphatic, C_{1-6} aliphatic substituted with 1-2 independent occurrences of R^7 or R^8 , unsubstituted $-O-C_{1-6}$ alkyl, $-O-C_{1-6}$ alkyl substituted with 1-2 independent occurrences of R^7 or R^8 , C_{1-6} fluoroalkyl, $-O-C_{1-6}$ fluoroalkyl, $-NHC(O)R^6$, $-C(O)NH(R^4)$, $-NHC(O)O-C_{1-6}$ alkyl, $-NHC(O)NHC_{1-6}$ alkyl, $-NHS(O)_2C_{1-6}$ alkyl, $-NHC_{1-6}$ alkyl, $-N(C_{1-6} \text{ alkyl})_2$, 3-10-membered cycloaliphatic substituted with 0-2 occurrences of $-R^{7a}$, 4-10-membered heterocyclyl having 1-4 heteroatoms independently selected from nitrogen, oxygen, and sulfur substituted with 0-2 occurrences of $-R^{7a}$, 6-10-membered aryl substituted with 0-2 occurrences of $-R^{7a}$, or 5-10-membered heteroaryl having 1-5 heteroatoms independently selected from nitrogen, oxygen, and sulfur substituted with 0-2 occurrences of $-R^{7a}$, wherein R^4 , R^5 , R^{7a} , R^7 , and R^8 have the values described herein.

[0076] In certain embodiments, each occurrence of R^{5a} is independently chloro, fluoro, hydroxy, methoxy, ethoxy, cyano, trifluoromethyl, methyl, ethyl, isopropyl, $-NHC(O)$ -tert-butyl, $-NHC(O)$ -cyclopropyl, $-NHC(O)R^{10}$, $-C(O)NHR^{10}$, $-CH_2-N(R^4)_2$, or $-NHSO_2CH_3$, wherein R^{10} has the values described herein.

[0077] Each occurrence of the variable R^{10} is unsubstituted or substituted 4-10-membered heterocyclyl having 1-4 heteroatoms independently selected from nitrogen, oxygen, and sulfur. In some embodiments, each occurrence of R^{10} is unsubstituted or substituted 4-10-membered heterocyclyl having 1-4 heteroatoms independently selected from nitrogen, oxygen, and sulfur, wherein if substituted R^{10} is substituted with 0-2 occurrences of $-R^{7aa}$, wherein R^{7aa} has the values described herein. In some embodiments, each occurrence of R^{10} is pyrrolidinyl, piperidinyl, pyrrolinyl, piperazinyl, or morpholinyl, wherein each of the foregoing groups is unsubstituted or substituted with 0-1 occurrence of R^{7aa} , wherein R^{7aa} has the values described herein.

[0078] Each occurrence of the variable R^{5aa} is independently chloro, fluoro, hydroxy, unsubstituted or substituted C_{1-6} aliphatic, $-O(C_{1-6} \text{ alkyl})$, $-C_{1-6}$ fluoroalkyl, $-O-C_{1-6}$ fluoroalkyl, cyano, $-N(R^4)_2$, $-C(O)(C_{1-6} \text{ alkyl})$, $-CO_2H$, $-C(O)NH_2$, $-C(O)NH(C_{1-6} \text{ alkyl})$, $-C(O)N(C_{1-6} \text{ alkyl})_2$, $-NHC(O)C_{1-6} \text{ alkyl}$,

-NHC(O)OC₁₋₆ alkyl, -NHC(O)NHC₁₋₆ alkyl, -NHC(O)N(C₁₋₆ alkyl)₂, or -NHS(O)₂C₁₋₆ alkyl. In some embodiments, each occurrence of R^{5aa} is independently chloro, fluoro, hydroxy, methyl, ethyl, methoxy, ethoxy, trifluoromethyl, trifluoromethoxy, -C(O)NH₂, -N(C₁₋₆ alkyl)₂, -NHC₁₋₆ alkyl, or -CO₂H.

[0079] Each occurrence of the variable R^{7a} is independently chloro, fluoro, C₁₋₆ aliphatic, C₁₋₆ fluoroalkyl, -O-C₁₋₆ alkyl, -O-C₁₋₆ fluoroalkyl, cyano, hydroxy, -CO₂H, -NHC(O)C₁₋₆ alkyl, -NHC₁₋₆ alkyl, -N(C₁₋₆ alkyl)₂, -C(O)NHC₁₋₆ alkyl, -C(O)N(C₁₋₆ alkyl)₂, -NHC(O)NHC₁₋₆ alkyl, -NHC(O)N(C₁₋₆ alkyl)₂, or -NHS(O)₂C₁₋₆ alkyl.

[0080] Each occurrence of the variable R^{7aa} is independently chloro, fluoro, hydroxy, unsubstituted or substituted C₁₋₆ aliphatic, -O(C₁₋₆ alkyl), -C₁₋₆ fluoroalkyl, -O-C₁₋₆ fluoroalkyl, cyano, -N(R⁴)₂, -C(O)(C₁₋₆ alkyl), -CO₂H, -C(O)NH₂, -C(O)NH(C₁₋₆ alkyl), -C(O)N(C₁₋₆ alkyl)₂, -NHC(O)C₁₋₆ alkyl, -NHC(O)OC₁₋₆ alkyl, -NHC(O)NHC₁₋₆ alkyl, -NHC(O)N(C₁₋₆ alkyl)₂, or -NHS(O)₂C₁₋₆ alkyl. In some embodiments, each occurrence of R^{7aa} is independently fluoro, hydroxy, methyl, ethyl, methoxy, trifluoromethyl, -C(O)NH₂, or -CO₂H.

[0081] The variable p is 1-4. In some embodiments, p is 1-3. In certain embodiments, p is 1-2. In certain embodiments, p is 1.

[0082] In some embodiments, R³ is unsubstituted or substituted C₁₋₆ aliphatic. In some embodiments, each substitutable carbon chain atom in R³ is unsubstituted or substituted with 1-2 occurrences of -R^{5dd}, wherein R^{5dd} has the values described herein. In certain embodiments, R³ is methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, isopropyl, tert-butyl, n-butyl, iso-butyl, pentyl, hexyl, butenyl, propenyl, pentenyl, or hexenyl, wherein each of the forementioned groups is unsubstituted or substituted. In certain embodiments, R³ is methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, isopropyl, tert-butyl, n-butyl, iso-butyl, pentyl, hexyl, butenyl, propenyl, pentenyl, or hexenyl, wherein each substitutable carbon chain atom in R³ is unsubstituted or substituted with 1-2 occurrences of -R^{5dd}, wherein R^{5dd} has the values described herein.

[0083] In some embodiments, R³ is unsubstituted or substituted 3-10-membered cycloaliphatic, unsubstituted or substituted 4-10-membered heterocyclyl having 1-4 heteroatoms independently selected from nitrogen, oxygen, and sulfur, unsubstituted or substituted 6-10-membered aryl, or unsubstituted or substituted 5-10-membered heteroaryl having 1-5 heteroatoms independently selected from nitrogen, oxygen, and sulfur.

[0084] In certain embodiments, R³ is unsubstituted or substituted 3-10-membered cycloaliphatic, unsubstituted or substituted 4-10-membered heterocyclyl having 1-4 heteroatoms independently selected from nitrogen, oxygen, and sulfur, unsubstituted or substituted 6-10-membered aryl, or unsubstituted or

substituted 5-10-membered heteroaryl having 1-5 heteroatoms independently selected from nitrogen, oxygen, and sulfur, wherein:

each substitutable saturated ring carbon atom in R^3 is unsubstituted or substituted with $=O$, $=C(R^5)_2$, or $-R^{5aa}$;

each substitutable unsaturated ring carbon atom in R^3 is unsubstituted or is substituted with $-R^{5a}$;
and

each substitutable ring nitrogen atom in R^3 is unsubstituted or substituted with $-R^{9b}$;

wherein R^5 , R^{5a} , R^{5aa} , and R^{9b} have the values described herein.

[0085] In certain embodiments, R^3 is unsubstituted or substituted 3-10-membered cycloaliphatic, unsubstituted or substituted 4-10-membered heterocyclyl having 1-4 heteroatoms independently selected from nitrogen, oxygen, and sulfur, unsubstituted or substituted 6-10-membered aryl, or unsubstituted or substituted 5-10-membered heteroaryl having 1-5 heteroatoms independently selected from nitrogen, oxygen, and sulfur, wherein:

each substitutable saturated ring carbon atom in R^3 is unsubstituted or substituted with $-R^{5aa}$;

each substitutable unsaturated ring carbon atom in R^3 is unsubstituted or is substituted with $-R^{5a}$;

the total number of R^{5a} and R^{5aa} substituents is p ; and

each substitutable ring nitrogen atom in R^3 is unsubstituted or substituted with $-R^{9b}$;

wherein R^{5a} , R^{5aa} , R^{9b} and p have the values described herein.

[0086] In certain embodiments, R^3 is furanyl, thienyl, pyrrolyl, oxazolyl, thiazolyl, imidazolyl, pyrazolyl, isoxazolyl, isothiazolyl, oxadiazolyl, triazolyl, thiadiazolyl, phenyl, naphthyl, pyranyl, pyridyl, pyridazinyl, pyrimidinyl, pyrazinyl, triazinyl, indolizynyl, imidazopyridyl, indolyl, isoindolyl, indazolyl, benzimidazolyl, benzthiazolyl, benzothenyl, benzofuranyl, benzoxazolyl, benzodioxolyl, benzthiadiazolyl, 2,3-dihydrobenzofuranyl, 4H-furo[3,2-b]pyrrolyl, pyrazolopyrimidinyl, purinyl, quinolyl, isoquinolyl, tetrahydroquinolyl, tetrahydronaphthyridinyl, tetrahydroisoquinolyl, cinnolyl, phthalazinyl, quinazolinyl, quinoxalinyl, naphthyridinyl, pteridinyl, tetrahydrofuranyl, tetrahydropyranyl, tetrahydrothienyl, indanyl, tetrahydroindazolyl, pyrrolidinyl, pyrrolidonyl, piperidinyl, pyrrolinyl, decahydroquinolyl, oxazolidinyl, piperazinyl, dioxanyl, diazepinyl, oxazepinyl, thiazepinyl, morpholinyl, thiomorpholinyl, quinuclidinyl, phenanthridinyl, tetrahydronaphthyl, indolinyl, benzodioxanyl, chromanyl, cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl, cycloheptyl, cyclooctyl,

cyclopentenyl, cyclohexenyl, cycloheptenyl, cyclooctenyl, bicycloheptanyl, bicyclooctanyl, or adamantyl; wherein:

each substitutable saturated ring carbon atom in R^3 is unsubstituted or substituted with $=O$, $=C(R^5)_2$, or $-R^{5aa}$;

each substitutable unsaturated ring carbon atom in R^3 is unsubstituted or is substituted with $-R^{5a}$; and

each substitutable ring nitrogen atom in R^3 is unsubstituted or substituted with $-R^{9b}$;

wherein R^5 , R^{5a} , R^{5aa} , and R^{9b} have the values described herein.

[0087] In certain embodiments, R^3 is furanyl, thienyl, pyrrolyl, oxazolyl, thiazolyl, imidazolyl, pyrazolyl, isoxazolyl, isothiazolyl, oxadiazolyl, triazolyl, thiadiazolyl, phenyl, naphthyl, pyranyl, pyridyl, pyridazinyl, pyrimidinyl, pyrazinyl, triazinyl, indoliziny, imidazopyridyl, indolyl, isoindolyl, indazolyl, benzimidazolyl, benzthiazolyl, benzothienyl, benzofuranyl, benzoxazolyl, benzodioxolyl, benzthiadiazolyl, 2,3-dihydrobenzofuranyl, 4H-furo[3,2-b]pyrrolyl, pyrazolopyrimidinyl, purinyl, quinolyl, isoquinolyl, tetrahydroquinolyl, tetrahydronaphthyridinyl, tetrahydroisoquinolyl, cinnolyl, phthalazinyl, quinazolinyl, quinoxalinyl, naphthyridinyl, pteridinyl, tetrahydrofuranlyl, tetrahydropyranlyl, tetrahydrothienyl, indanyl, tetrahydroindazolyl, pyrrolidinyl, pyrrolidonyl, piperidinyl, pyrrolinyl, decahydroquinolyl, oxazolidinyl, piperazinyl, dioxanyl, diazepinyl, oxazepinyl, thiazepinyl, morpholinyl, thiomorpholinyl, quinuclidinyl, phenanthridinyl, tetrahydronaphthyl, indolinyl, benzodioxanyl, chromanyl, cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl, cycloheptyl, cyclooctyl, cyclopentenyl, cyclohexenyl, cycloheptenyl, cyclooctenyl, bicycloheptanyl, bicyclooctanyl, or adamantyl; wherein:

each substitutable saturated ring carbon atom in R^3 is unsubstituted or substituted with $-R^{5aa}$;

each substitutable unsaturated ring carbon atom in R^3 is unsubstituted or is substituted with $-R^{5a}$;

the total number of R^{5a} and R^{5aa} substituents is p; and

each substitutable ring nitrogen atom in R^3 is unsubstituted or substituted with $-R^{9b}$;

wherein R^{5a} , R^{5aa} , R^{9b} , and p have the values described herein.

[0088] In certain embodiments, R^3 is furanyl, thienyl, pyrrolyl, oxazolyl, thiazolyl, imidazolyl, pyrazolyl, isoxazolyl, isothiazolyl, oxadiazolyl, triazolyl, thiadiazolyl, phenyl, pyranyl, pyridyl, pyridazinyl, pyrimidinyl, pyrazinyl, or triazinyl; wherein:

each substitutable unsaturated ring carbon atom in R^3 is unsubstituted or substituted with $-R^{5a}$;

each occurrence of R^{5a} is independently chloro, fluoro, hydroxy, methoxy, ethoxy, cyano, trifluoromethyl, methyl, ethyl, isopropyl, $-NHC(O)$ -tert-butyl, $-NHC(O)$ -cyclopropyl, $-NHC(O)R^{10}$, $-C(O)NHR^{10}$, $-CH_2-N(R^4)_2$, or $-NHSO_2CH_3$;

the total number of R^{5a} substituents is p;

each substitutable ring nitrogen atom in R^3 is unsubstituted or substituted with $-R^{9b}$; and

each occurrence of R^{9b} is independently methyl, ethyl, isopropyl, isobutyl, n-propyl, n-butyl, or tert-butyl;

wherein p and R^{10} have the values described herein.

[0089] In certain embodiments, R^3 is indoliziny, imidazopyridyl, indolyl, indazolyl, benzimidazolyl, benzthiazolyl, benzothienyl, benzofuranyl, benzoxazolyl, benzthiadiazolyl, pyrazolopyrimidinyl, purinyl, quinolyl, isoquinolyl, cinnolyl, phthalazinyl, quinazolinyl, quinoxalinyl, naphthyridinyl, naphthyl, or pteridinyl; wherein:

each substitutable unsaturated ring carbon atom in R^3 is unsubstituted or substituted with $-R^{5a}$;

each occurrence of R^{5a} is independently chloro, fluoro, hydroxy, methoxy, ethoxy, cyano, trifluoromethyl, methyl, ethyl, isopropyl, $-NHC(O)$ -tert-butyl, $-NHC(O)$ -cyclopropyl, $-NHC(O)R^{10}$, $-C(O)NHR^{10}$, $-CH_2-N(R^4)_2$, or $-NHSO_2CH_3$;

the total number of R^{5a} substituents is p;

each substitutable ring nitrogen atom in R^3 is unsubstituted or substituted with $-R^{9b}$; and

each R^{9b} is independently methyl, ethyl, isopropyl, isobutyl, n-propyl, n-butyl, or tert-butyl;

wherein p and R^{10} have the values described herein.

[0090] In certain embodiments, R^3 is tetrahydrofuranyl, tetrahydropyranyl, tetrahydrothienyl, pyrrolidinyl, pyrrolidonyl, piperidinyl, pyrrolinyl, oxazolidinyl, piperazinyl, dioxanyl, diazepinyl, oxazepinyl, thiazepinyl, morpholinyl, thiomorpholinyl, cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl, cycloheptyl, cyclooctyl, cyclopentenyl, cyclohexenyl, cycloheptenyl, or cyclooctenyl; wherein:

each substitutable saturated ring carbon atom in R^3 is unsubstituted or substituted with

$-R^{5aa}$;

each substitutable unsaturated ring carbon atom in R^3 is unsubstituted or is substituted with $-R^{5a}$;

the total number of R^{5a} and R^{5aa} substituents is p;

each substitutable ring nitrogen atom in R^3 is unsubstituted or substituted with $-R^{9b}$;

each occurrence of R^{5a} is independently chloro, fluoro, hydroxy, methoxy, ethoxy, cyano, trifluoromethyl, methyl, ethyl, isopropyl, $-NHC(O)$ -tert-butyl, $-NHC(O)$ -cyclopropyl, $-NHC(O)R^{10}$, $-C(O)NHR^{10}$, $-CH_2-N(R^4)_2$, or $-NHSO_2CH_3$;

each occurrence of R^{5aa} is independently chloro, fluoro, hydroxy, methyl, ethyl, methoxy, ethoxy, trifluoromethyl, trifluoromethoxy, $-C(O)NH_2$, $-N(C_{1-6} \text{ alkyl})_2$, $-NHC_{1-6} \text{ alkyl}$, or $-CO_2H$; and

each R^{9b} is independently methyl, ethyl, isopropyl, isobutyl, n-propyl, n-butyl, tert-butyl, $-C(O)$ -methyl, $-C(O)$ -ethyl, $-C(O)$ -cyclopropyl, $-C(O)$ -tert-butyl, $-C(O)$ -isopropyl, or $-C(O)$ -cyclobutyl;

wherein R^{10} and p have the values described herein.

[0091] In certain embodiments, R^3 is tetrahydroindazolyl, bicycloheptanyl, bicyclooctanyl, adamantyl, isoindolyl, benzodioxolyl, 2,3-dihydrobenzofuranyl, 4H-furo[3,2-b]pyrrolyl, quinuclidinyl, tetrahydroquinolinyl, tetrahydronaphthyridinyl, tetrahydroisoquinolinyl, decahydroquinolinyl, tetrahydronaphthyl, indolinyl, benzodioxanyl, chromanyl, tetrahydroindazolyl, or indanyl; wherein:

each substitutable saturated ring carbon atom in R^3 is unsubstituted or substituted with $-R^{5aa}$;

each substitutable unsaturated ring carbon atom in R^3 is unsubstituted or is substituted with $-R^{5a}$;

the total number of R^{5a} and R^{5aa} substituents is p;

each substitutable ring nitrogen atom in R^3 is unsubstituted or substituted with $-R^{9b}$;

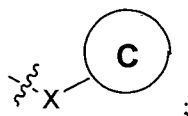
each occurrence of R^{5a} is independently chloro, fluoro, hydroxy, methoxy, ethoxy, cyano, trifluoromethyl, methyl, ethyl, isopropyl, $-NHC(O)$ -tert-butyl, $-NHC(O)$ -cyclopropyl, $-NHC(O)R^{10}$, $-C(O)NHR^{10}$, $-CH_2-N(R^4)_2$, or $-NHSO_2CH_3$;

each occurrence of R^{5aa} is independently chloro, fluoro, hydroxy, methyl, ethyl, methoxy, ethoxy, trifluoromethyl, trifluoromethoxy, $-C(O)NH_2$, $-N(C_{1-6} \text{ alkyl})_2$, $-NHC_{1-6} \text{ alkyl}$, or $-CO_2H$; and

each R^{9b} is independently methyl, ethyl, isopropyl, isobutyl, n-propyl, n-butyl, tert-butyl, $-C(O)$ -methyl, $-C(O)$ -ethyl, $-C(O)$ -cyclopropyl, $-C(O)$ -tert-butyl, $-C(O)$ -isopropyl, or $-C(O)$ -cyclobutyl;

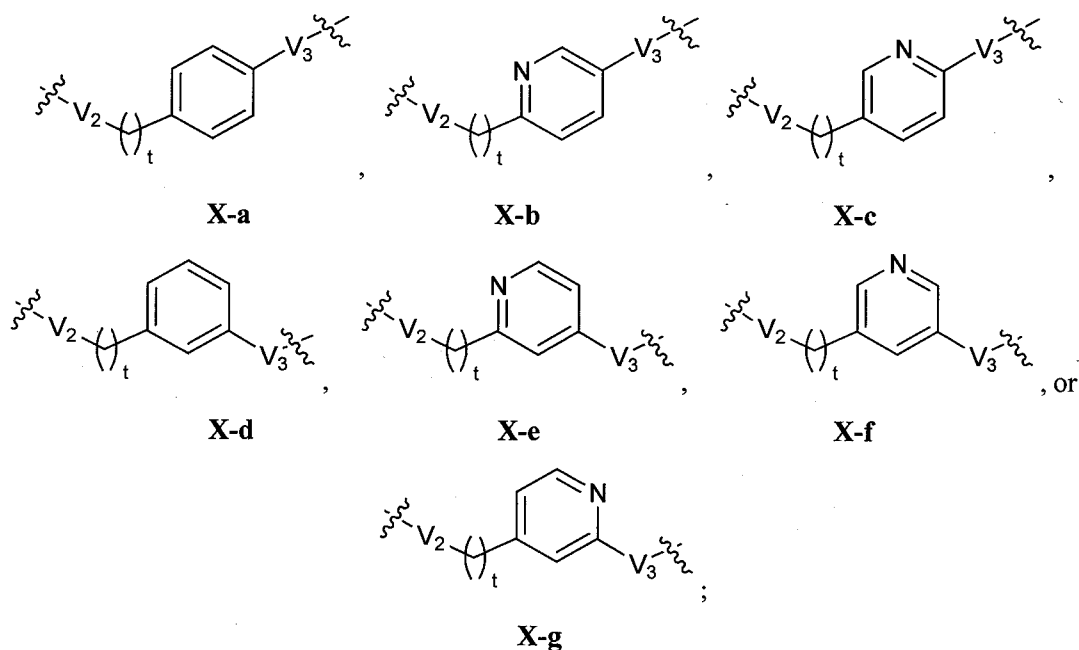
wherein R^{10} and p have the values described herein.

[0092] In some embodiments, G is:



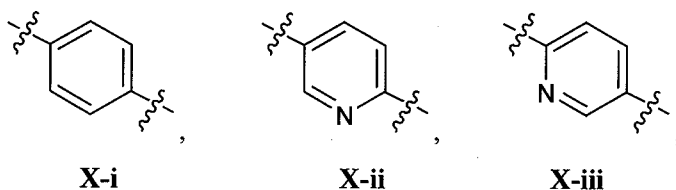
wherein X and Ring C have the values described herein.

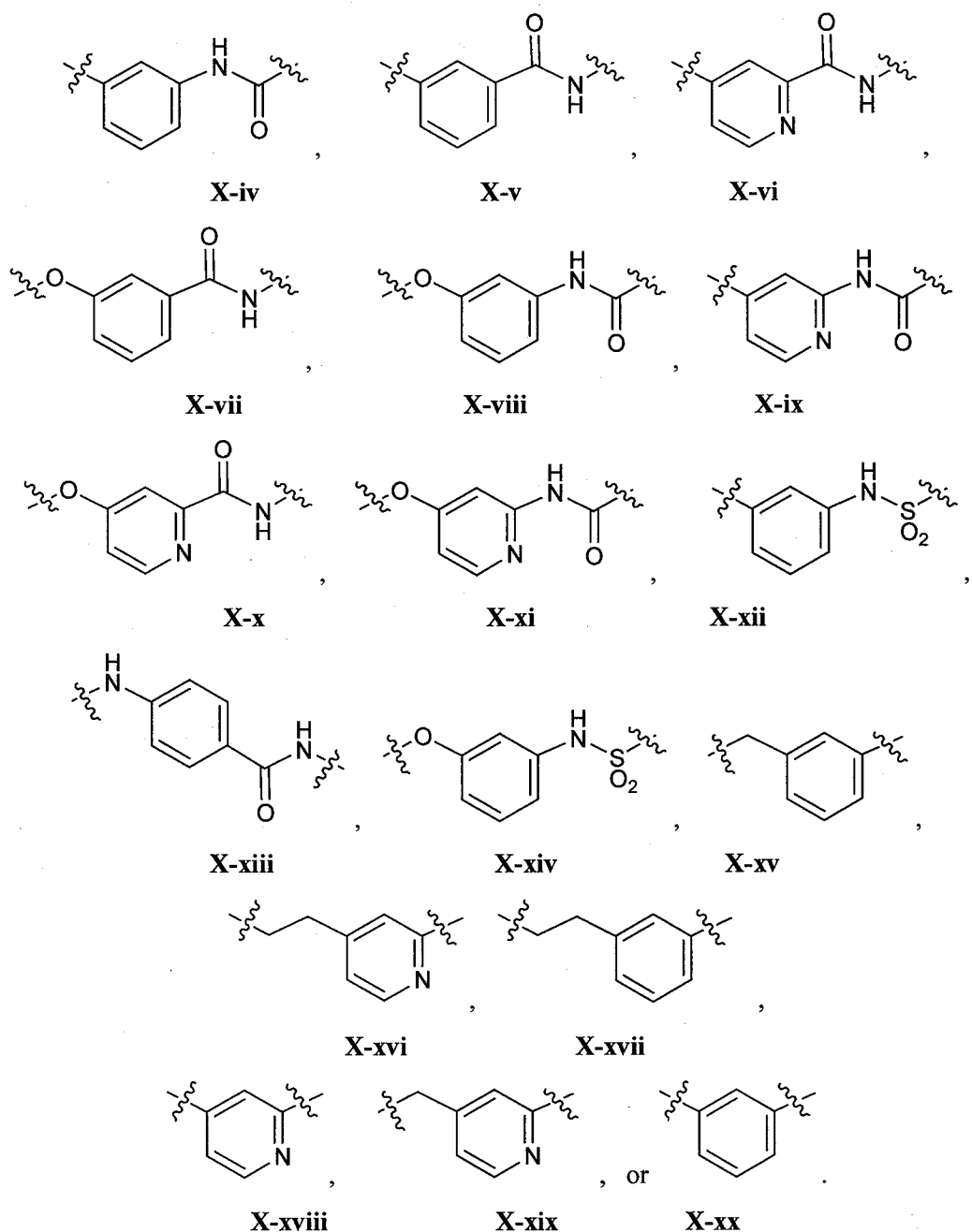
[0093] The variable X is a bond, $-\text{NH}-\text{C}(\text{O})-$, $-\text{C}(\text{O})-\text{NH}-$, or $-\text{V}_2-\text{L}_2-\text{R}^{3\text{aa}}-\text{V}_3-$, wherein L_2 , $\text{R}^{3\text{aa}}$, V_2 , and V_3 have the values described herein. In some embodiments, X is a bond. In some embodiments, X is $-\text{NH}-\text{C}(\text{O})-$. In some embodiments, X is $-\text{C}(\text{O})-\text{NH}-$. In some embodiments, X is $-\text{V}_2-\text{L}_2-\text{R}^{3\text{aa}}-\text{V}_3-$, wherein L_2 , $\text{R}^{3\text{aa}}$, V_2 , and V_3 have the values described herein. In some embodiments, X is a bond, $-\text{NH}-\text{C}(\text{O})-$, $-\text{C}(\text{O})-\text{NH}-$,



wherein V_2 , V_3 , and t have the values described herein.

[0094] In certain embodiments, X is a bond, $-\text{NH}-\text{C}(\text{O})-$, $-\text{C}(\text{O})-\text{NH}-$,





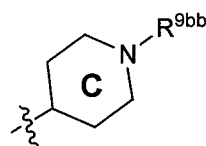
[0095] In certain embodiments, X is $-NH-C(O)-$, X-iv, X-vi, X-vii, X-viii, X-ix, or X-x.

[0096] The variable V_2 is a bond, $-NH-C(O)-$, $-C(O)-NH-$, $-NH-$, or $-O-$. In some embodiments, V_2 is a bond, $-NH-C(O)-$ or $-O-$. In certain embodiments, V_2 is a bond. In certain embodiments, V_2 is $-O-$. In certain embodiments, V_2 is $-NH-C(O)-$.

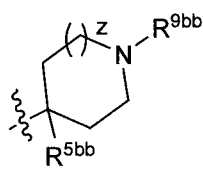
[0097] The variable L_2 is a bond or unsubstituted or substituted C_{1-3} alkylene chain. In some embodiments, L_2 is a bond, $-CH_2-$, $-CH_2CH_2-$, or $-CH_2CH_2CH_2-$. In certain embodiments, L_2 is a bond. In certain embodiments, L_2 is $-CH_2-$. In certain embodiments, L_2 is $-CH_2CH_2-$.

[0098] Ring C is a 4-7 membered heterocyclic ring containing one nitrogen atom, wherein the nitrogen atom is not the atom bound to X, and wherein the nitrogen atom in Ring C is substituted with R^{9bb} and Ring C is unsubstituted or substituted by 1-4 occurrences of R^{5b} ; wherein R^{9bb} , X, and R^{5b} have the values described herein. In some embodiments, Ring C is a 4-7 membered heterocyclic ring containing one nitrogen atom, wherein the nitrogen atom is not the atom bound to X, and wherein the nitrogen atom in Ring C is substituted with R^{9bb} and Ring C is unsubstituted or substituted by 1-2 occurrences of R^{5b} ; wherein R^{9bb} , X, and R^{5b} have the values described herein.

[0099] In certain embodiments, Ring C is:



wherein Ring C is unsubstituted or substituted with 1 occurrence of R^{5b} , wherein R^{9bb} and R^{5b} have the values described herein. In certain embodiments, Ring C is:

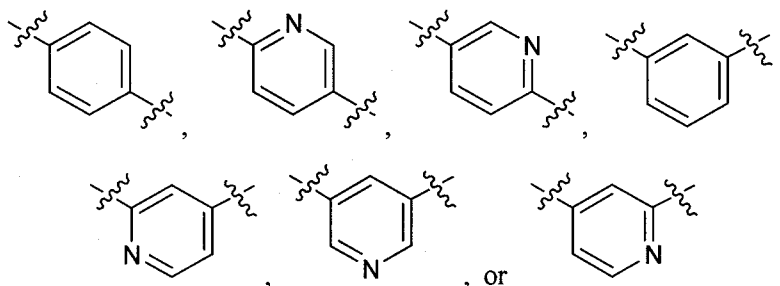


wherein R^{9bb} , z and R^{5bb} have the values described herein.

[00100] The variable V_3 is a bond, $-NH-C(O)-$, $-C(O)-NH-$, $-NH-S(O)_2-$, or $-NH-C(O)-NH-$. In some embodiments, V_3 is a bond, $-C(O)-NH-$, or $-NH-C(O)-$. In certain embodiments, V_3 is a bond. In certain embodiments, V_3 is $-NH-C(O)-$. In certain embodiments, V_3 is $-C(O)-NH-$.

[00101] The variable t is 0-2. In some embodiments, t is 0-1. In certain embodiments, t is 0. In certain embodiments, t is 1. In certain embodiments, t is 2.

[00102] The variable R^{3aa} is a 6-membered aromatic ring containing 0-2 nitrogen atoms which is unsubstituted or substituted with 1-2 independent occurrences of R^{4c} , wherein R^{4c} has the values described herein. In some embodiments, R^{3aa} is phenyl or pyridyl, each of which is unsubstituted or substituted with 1-2 independent occurrences of R^{4c} , wherein R^{4c} has the values described herein. In some embodiments, R^{3aa} is:



wherein each ring is unsubstituted or substituted with 1-2 independent occurrences of R^{4c} .

[00103] The variable R^{4c} is chloro, fluoro, cyano, hydroxy, methoxy, ethoxy, trifluoromethoxy, trifluoromethyl, methyl, or ethyl. In some embodiments, R^{4c} is chloro, fluoro, methyl or ethyl.

[00104] The variable z is 0-1. In some embodiments, z is 0. In some embodiments, z is 1.

[00105] Each occurrence of the variable R^{5b} is independently chloro, fluoro, hydroxy, methyl, ethyl, methoxy, ethoxy, trifluoromethyl, trifluoromethoxy, $-C(O)NH_2$, or $-CO_2H$. In some embodiments, each occurrence of the variable R^{5b} is independently chloro, fluoro, hydroxy, methyl, or ethyl. In certain embodiments, each occurrence of the variable R^{5b} is methyl.

[00106] The variable R^{5bb} is hydrogen or methyl. In some embodiments, R^{5bb} is hydrogen. In some embodiments, R^{5bb} is methyl.

[00107] The variable R^{9bb} is hydrogen, unsubstituted $C(O)-O-C_{1-6}$ aliphatic, unsubstituted $C(O)-C_{1-6}$ aliphatic, unsubstituted $C(O)-C_{3-10}$ cycloaliphatic, or unsubstituted C_{1-6} aliphatic. In some embodiments, R^{9bb} is hydrogen, methyl, ethyl, isopropyl, or tert-butoxycarbonyl. In some embodiments, R^{9bb} is methyl, ethyl, or isopropyl. In certain embodiments, R^{9bb} is hydrogen.

[00108] In certain embodiments for the compounds of formulas (I), (II), (III) and (IV):

G is $-V_1-R^3$, $-L_1-R^3$, or $-R^3$;

L_1 is $-CH_2-$ or $-CH_2CH_2-$; and

V_1 is $-N(R^{4a})-$, $-N(R^{4a})-C(O)-$, $-C(O)-N(R^{4a})-$, $-N(R^{4a})-SO_2-$, $-O-$, $-N(R^{4a})-C(O)-O-$, or $-N(R^{4a})-C(O)-N(R^{4a})-$;

wherein R^3 and R^{4a} have the values contained herein.

[00109] In certain embodiments, for the compound of formula (I):

each occurrence of R^{1a} is independently hydrogen, fluoro, or methyl;

each occurrence of R^{1b} is independently hydrogen, fluoro, or methyl; and

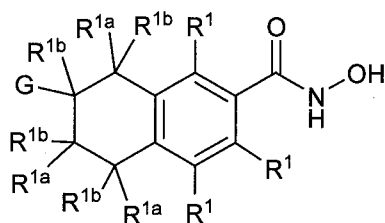
each occurrence of R^1 is independently hydrogen, chloro, fluoro, cyano, hydroxy, methoxy, ethoxy, trifluoromethoxy, trifluoromethyl, methyl, or ethyl.

[00110] In certain embodiments, for the compounds of formula (II):

each occurrence of R^{1a} is independently hydrogen, fluoro, trifluoromethyl, or methyl; and

each occurrence of R^1 is independently hydrogen, chloro, fluoro, cyano, hydroxy, methoxy, ethoxy, trifluoromethoxy, trifluoromethyl, methyl, or ethyl.

[00111] In certain embodiments, the compound of formula (I) is represented by:



(I-b);

wherein:

each occurrence of R^{1a} is independently hydrogen, fluoro, or methyl;

each occurrence of R^{1b} is independently hydrogen, fluoro, or methyl; and

each occurrence of R^1 is independently hydrogen, chloro, fluoro, cyano, hydroxy, methoxy, ethoxy, trifluoromethoxy, trifluoromethyl, methyl, or ethyl;

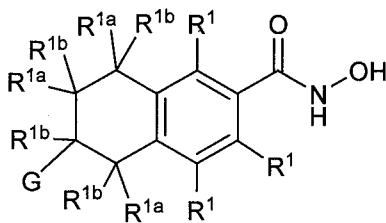
G is $-V_1-R^3$, $-L_1-R^3$, or $-R^3$;

L_1 is $-\text{CH}_2-$ or $-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2-$; and

V_1 is $-\text{N}(\text{R}^{4a})-$, $-\text{N}(\text{R}^{4a})-\text{C}(\text{O})-$, $-\text{N}(\text{R}^{4a})-\text{SO}_2-$, $-\text{O}-$, $-\text{C}(\text{O})-\text{O}-$, $-\text{N}(\text{R}^{4a})-\text{C}(\text{O})-\text{O}-$, or $-\text{N}(\text{R}^{4a})-\text{C}(\text{O})-\text{N}(\text{R}^{4a})-$;

wherein R^3 and R^{4a} have the values contained herein.

[00112] In certain embodiments, the compound of formula (I) is represented by:



(I-c);

wherein:

each occurrence of R^{1a} is independently hydrogen, fluoro, or methyl;

each occurrence of R^{1b} is independently hydrogen, fluoro, or methyl; and

each occurrence of R^1 is independently hydrogen, chloro, fluoro, cyano, hydroxy, methoxy, ethoxy, trifluoromethoxy, trifluoromethyl, methyl, or ethyl;

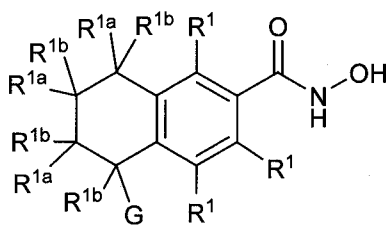
G is $-V_1-R^3$, $-L_1-R^3$, or $-R^3$;

L_1 is $-\text{CH}_2-$ or $-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2-$; and

V_1 is $-\text{N}(R^{4a})-$, $-\text{N}(R^{4a})-\text{C}(\text{O})-$, $-\text{N}(R^{4a})-\text{SO}_2-$, $-\text{O}-$, $-\text{C}(\text{O})-\text{O}-$, $-\text{N}(R^{4a})-\text{C}(\text{O})-\text{O}-$, or $-\text{N}(R^{4a})-\text{C}(\text{O})-\text{N}(R^{4a})-$;

wherein R^3 and R^{4a} have the values contained herein.

[00113] In certain embodiments, the compound of formula (I) is represented by:



(I-d);

wherein:

each occurrence of R^{1a} is independently hydrogen, fluoro, or methyl;

each occurrence of R^{1b} is independently hydrogen, fluoro, or methyl; and

each occurrence of R^1 is independently hydrogen, chloro, fluoro, cyano, hydroxy, methoxy, ethoxy, trifluoromethoxy, trifluoromethyl, methyl, or ethyl;

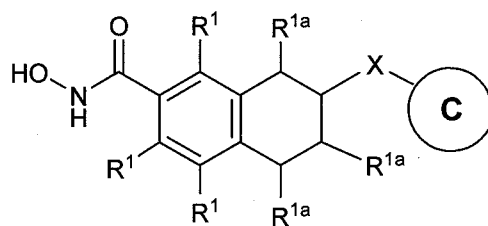
G is $-V_1-R^3$, $-L_1-R^3$, or $-R^3$;

L_1 is $-\text{CH}_2-$ or $-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2-$; and

V_1 is $-\text{N}(R^{4a})-$, $-\text{N}(R^{4a})-\text{C}(\text{O})-$, $-\text{N}(R^{4a})-\text{SO}_2-$, $-\text{O}-$, $-\text{C}(\text{O})-\text{O}-$, $-\text{N}(R^{4a})-\text{C}(\text{O})-\text{O}-$, or $-\text{N}(R^{4a})-\text{C}(\text{O})-\text{N}(R^{4a})-$;

wherein R^3 and R^{4a} have the values contained herein.

[00114] In certain embodiments, the compound of formula (I) is represented by:



(V-b);

wherein:

each occurrence of R^{1a} is independently hydrogen, fluoro, or methyl;

each occurrence of R^1 is independently hydrogen, chloro, fluoro, cyano, hydroxy, methoxy, ethoxy, trifluoromethoxy, trifluoromethyl, methyl, or ethyl; and

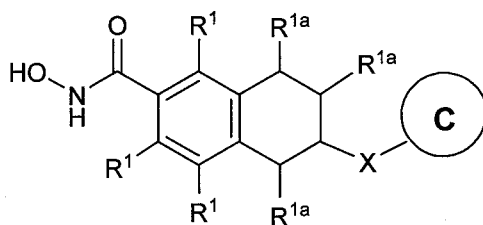
X and Ring C have the values described herein.

[00115] In certain such embodiments:

R^1 is H; and

R^{1a} is H.

[00116] In certain embodiments, the compound of formula (I) is represented by:



(V-c);

wherein:

each occurrence of R^{1a} is independently hydrogen, fluoro, or methyl;

each occurrence of R^1 is independently hydrogen, chloro, fluoro, cyano, hydroxy, methoxy, ethoxy, trifluoromethoxy, trifluoromethyl, methyl, or ethyl; and

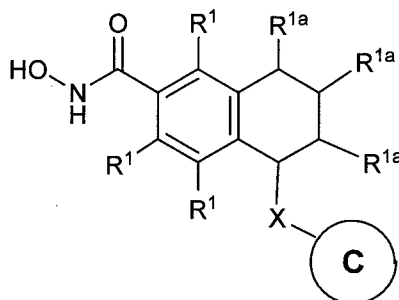
X and Ring C have the values described herein.

[00117] In certain such embodiments:

R^1 is H; and

R^{1a} is H.

[00118] In certain embodiments, the compound of formula (I) is represented by:



(V-d);

wherein:

each occurrence of R^{1a} is independently hydrogen, fluoro, or methyl;

each occurrence of R^1 is independently hydrogen, chloro, fluoro, cyano, hydroxy, methoxy, ethoxy, trifluoromethoxy, trifluoromethyl, methyl, or ethyl; and

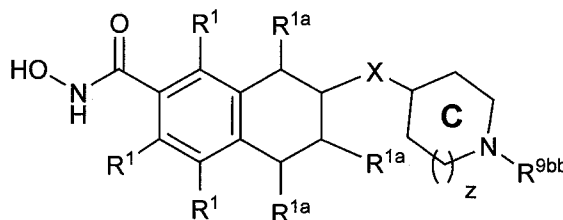
X and Ring C have the values described herein.

[00119] In certain such embodiments:

R^1 is H; and

R^{1a} is H.

[00120] In certain embodiments, the compound of formula (I) is represented by:



(VI-b);

wherein:

each occurrence of R^{1a} is independently hydrogen, fluoro, or methyl;

each occurrence of R^1 is independently hydrogen, chloro, fluoro, cyano, hydroxy, methoxy, ethoxy, trifluoromethoxy, trifluoromethyl, methyl, or ethyl;

R^{9bb} is hydrogen, methyl, ethyl, isopropyl, or tert-butoxycarbonyl;

Ring C is unsubstituted or substituted with one occurrence of R^{5b} ;

X is a bond, $-\text{NH}-\text{C}(\text{O})-$, $-\text{C}(\text{O})-\text{NH}-$, **X-a**, **X-b**, **X-c**, **X-d**, **X-e**, **X-f**, or **X-g**; and

z, R^{5b} , t, V_2 , and V_3 have the values described herein.

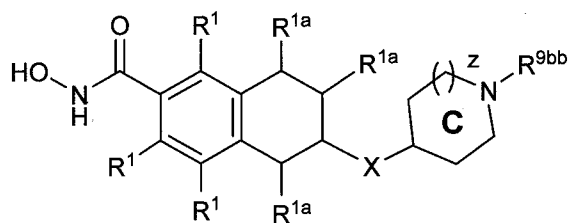
[00121] In certain such embodiments:

R^{5b} is methyl;

R^1 is H; and

R^{1a} is H.

[00122] In certain embodiments, the compound of formula (*I*) is represented by:



(*VI-c*);

wherein:

each occurrence of R^{1a} is independently hydrogen, fluoro, or methyl;

each occurrence of R^1 is independently hydrogen, chloro, fluoro, cyano, hydroxy, methoxy, ethoxy, trifluoromethoxy, trifluoromethyl, methyl, or ethyl;

R^{9bb} is hydrogen, methyl, ethyl, isopropyl, or tert-butoxycarbonyl;

Ring C is unsubstituted or substituted with one occurrence of R^{5b} ;

X is a bond, $-\text{NH}-\text{C}(\text{O})-$, $-\text{C}(\text{O})-\text{NH}-$, **X-a**, **X-b**, **X-c**, **X-d**, **X-e**, **X-f**, or **X-g**; and

z, R^{5b} , t, V_2 , and V_3 have the values described herein.

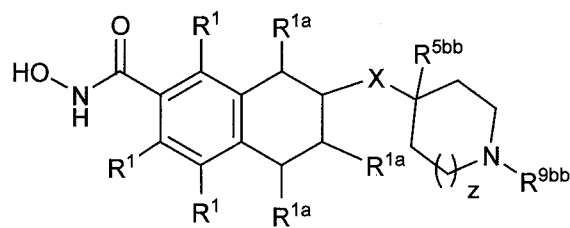
[00123] In certain such embodiments:

R^{5b} is methyl;

R^1 is H; and

R^{1a} is H.

[00124] In certain embodiments, the compound of formula (I) is represented by:



(VII-b);

wherein:

each occurrence of R^{1a} is independently hydrogen, fluoro, or methyl;

each occurrence of R¹ is independently hydrogen, chloro, fluoro, cyano, hydroxy, methoxy, ethoxy, trifluoromethoxy, trifluoromethyl, methyl, or ethyl;

R^{9bb} is hydrogen, methyl, ethyl, isopropyl, or tert-butoxycarbonyl;

R^{5bb} is hydrogen or methyl;

X is -NH-C(O)-, X-iv, X-vi, X-vii, X-viii, X-ix, or X-x; and

z has the values described herein.

[00125] In certain such embodiments:

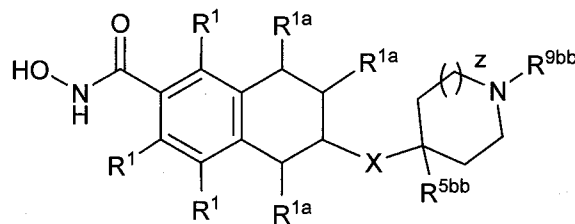
R^{5bb} is methyl;

z is 1;

R¹ is H; and

R^{1a} is H.

[00126] In certain embodiments, the compound of formula (I) is represented by:



(VII-c);

wherein:

each occurrence of R^{1a} is independently hydrogen, fluoro, or methyl;

each occurrence of R^1 is independently hydrogen, chloro, fluoro, cyano, hydroxy, methoxy, ethoxy, trifluoromethoxy, trifluoromethyl, methyl, or ethyl;

R^{9bb} is hydrogen, methyl, ethyl, isopropyl, or tert-butoxycarbonyl;

R^{5bb} is hydrogen or methyl;

X is $-\text{NH}-\text{C}(\text{O})-$, X-iv, X-vi, X-vii, X-viii, X-ix, or X-x; and

z has the values described herein.

[00127] In certain such embodiments:

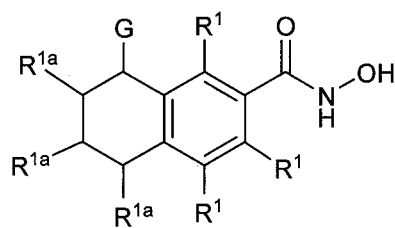
R^{5bb} is methyl;

z is 1;

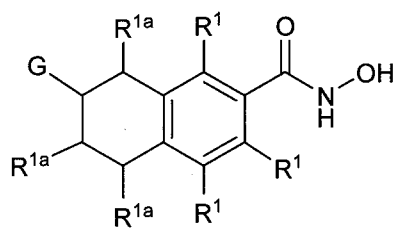
R^1 is H; and

R^{1a} is H.

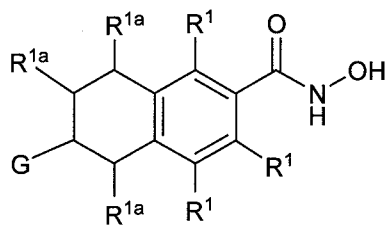
[00128] In some embodiments, the compound of formula (I) is represented by formula (II-a)-(II-d):



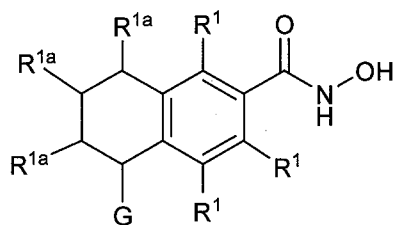
(II-a)



(II-b)



(II-c)



(II-d)

wherein:

G is $-\text{V}_1-\text{R}^3$, $-\text{L}_1-\text{R}^3$, or $-\text{R}^3$;

L_1 is $-\text{CH}_2-$ or $-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2-$;

V_1 is $-\text{NH}-$, $-\text{NH}-\text{C}(\text{O})-$, $-\text{C}(\text{O})-\text{NH}-$, or $-\text{O}-$;

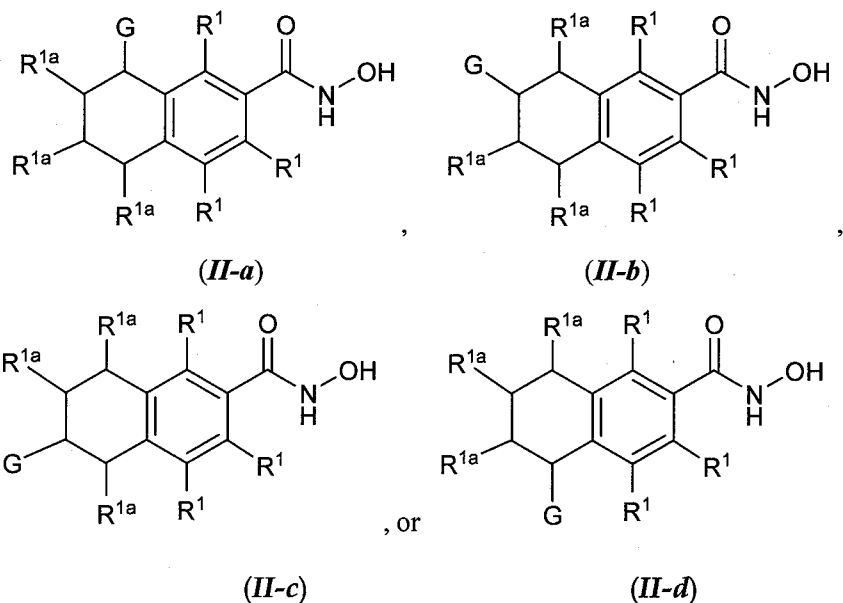
each occurrence of R^{1a} is independently hydrogen, fluoro, trifluoromethyl, or methyl; and

each occurrence of R^1 is independently hydrogen, chloro, fluoro, cyano, hydroxy, methoxy, ethoxy, trifluoromethoxy, trifluoromethyl, methyl, or ethyl;

wherein R^3 has the values described herein.

[00129] In some such embodiments, the compound of formula (I) is represented by formula (II-a). In certain such embodiments, the compound of formula (I) is represented by formula (II-b). In certain such embodiments, the compound of formula (I) is represented by formula (II-c). In certain such embodiments, the compound of formula (I) is represented by formula (II-d).

[00130] In some embodiments, the compound of formula (I) is represented by formula (II-a)-(II-d):



wherein:

G is $-V_1-R^3$, $-L_1-R^3$, or $-R^3$;

L_1 is $-\text{CH}_2-$ or $-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2-$; and

V_1 is $-\text{NH}-$, $-\text{NH}-\text{C}(\text{O})-$, $-\text{C}(\text{O})-\text{NH}-$, or $-\text{O}-$;

each occurrence of R^{1a} is hydrogen; and

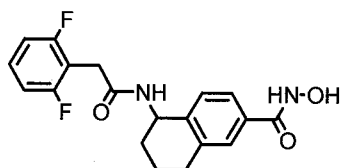
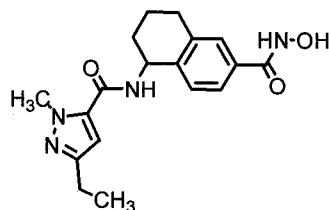
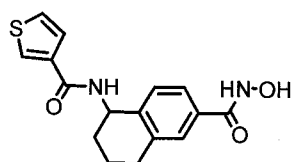
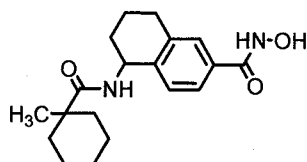
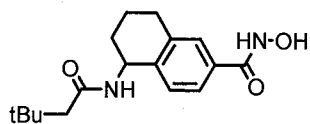
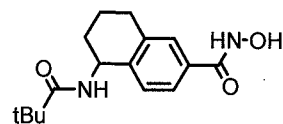
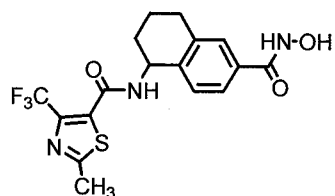
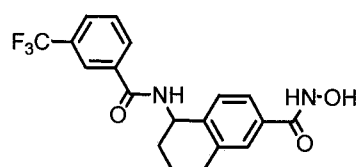
each occurrence of R^1 is hydrogen.

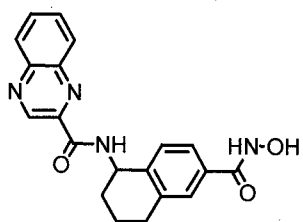
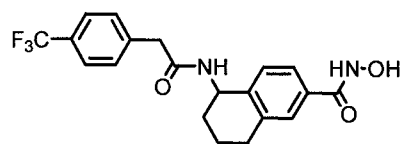
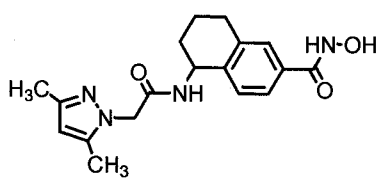
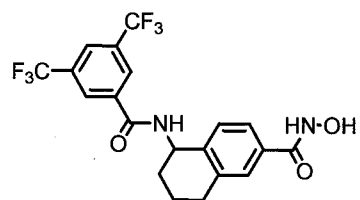
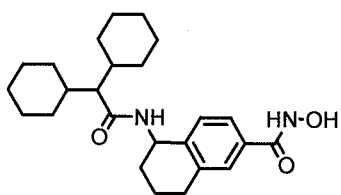
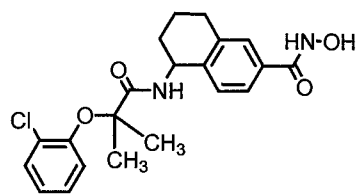
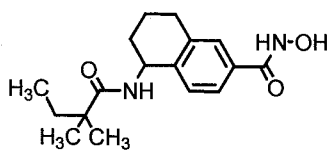
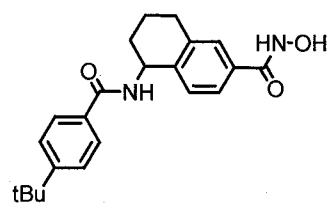
wherein R^3 has the values described herein.

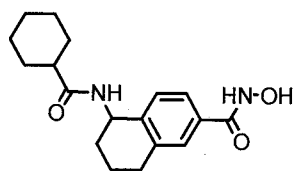
[00131] In some such embodiments, the compound of formula (I) is represented by formula (II-a). In certain such embodiments, the compound of formula (I) is represented by formula (II-b). In certain such

embodiments, the compound of formula (I) is represented by formula (II-c). In certain such embodiments, the compound of formula (I) is represented by formula (II-d).

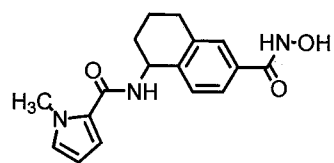
[00132] Representative examples of compounds of formula (I) are shown in Table 1:

**I-1****I-2****I-3****I-4****I-5****I-6****I-7****I-8**

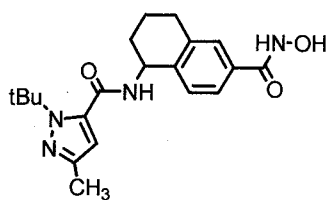
**I-9****I-10****I-11****I-12****I-13****I-14****I-15****I-16**



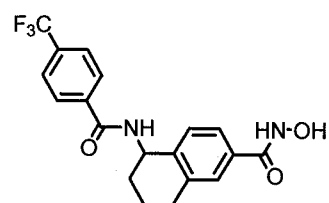
I-17



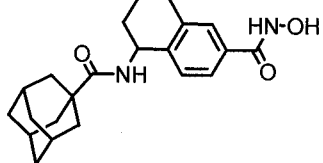
I-18



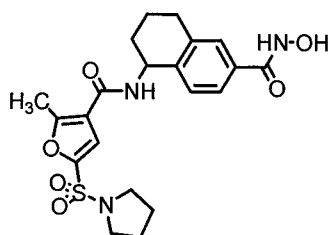
I-19



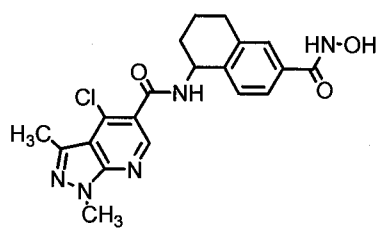
I-20



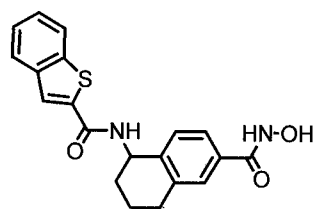
I-21



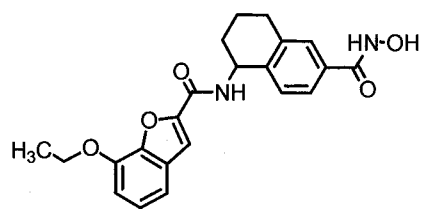
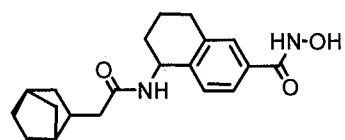
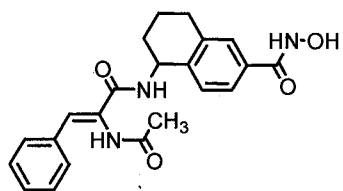
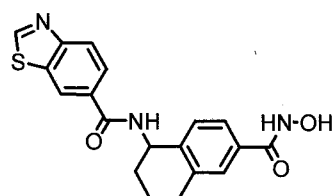
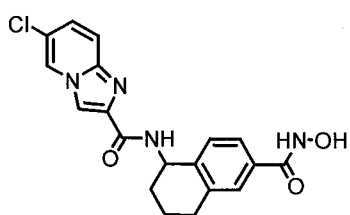
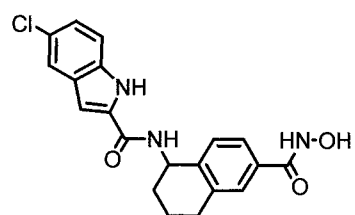
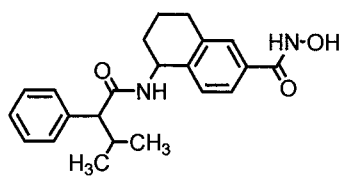
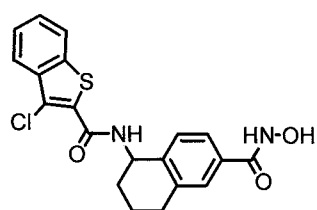
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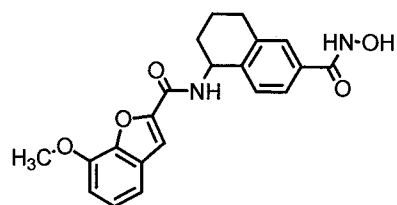
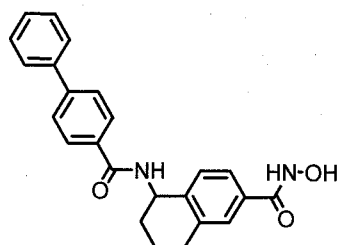
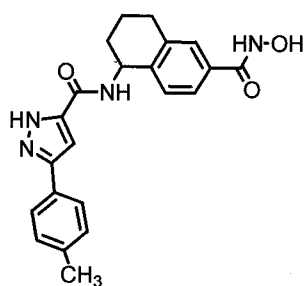
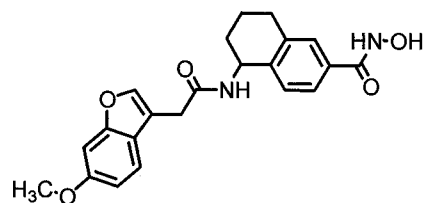
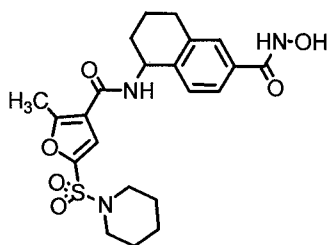
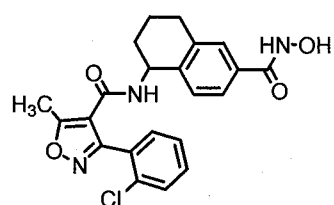


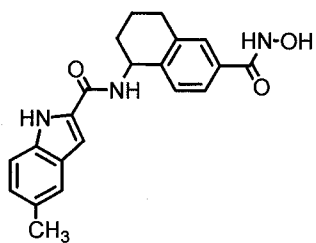
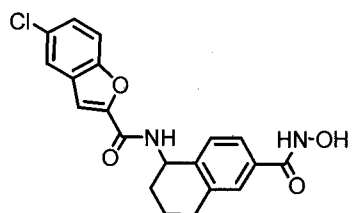
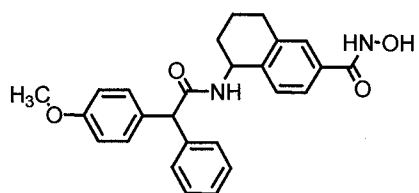
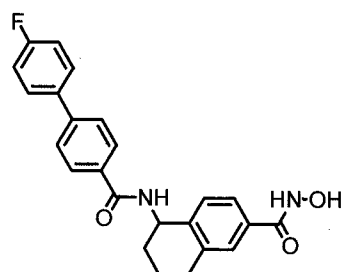
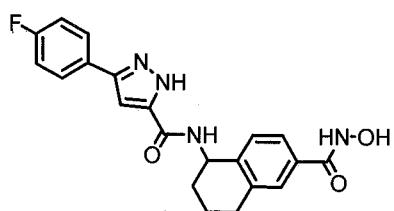
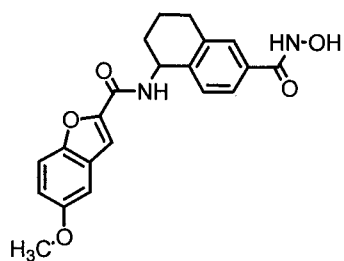
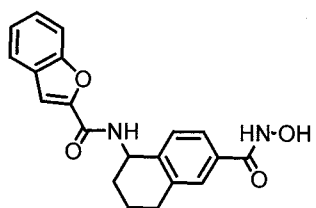
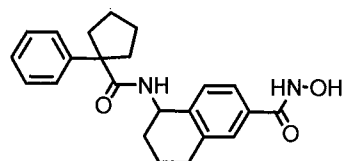
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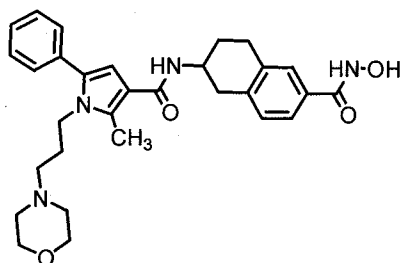
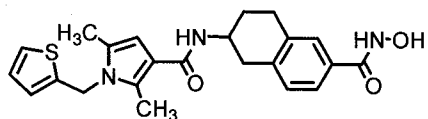
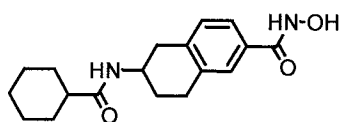
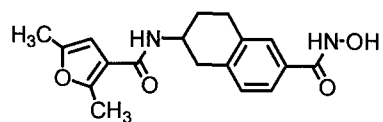
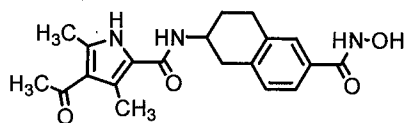
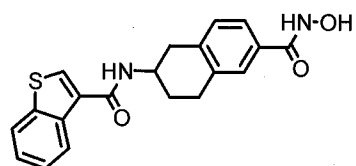
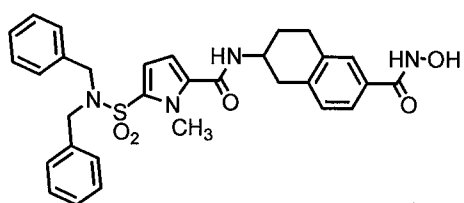
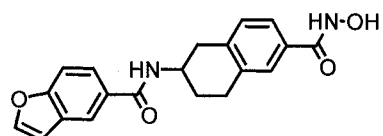


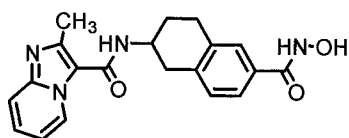
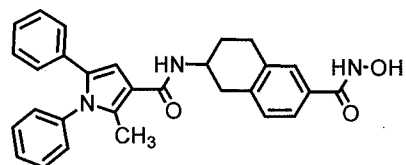
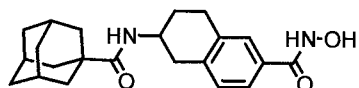
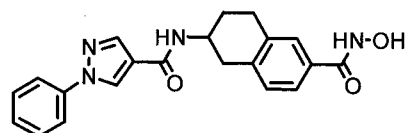
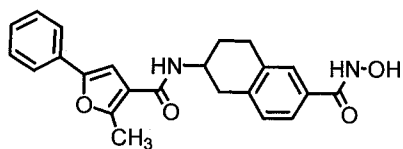
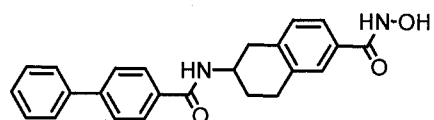
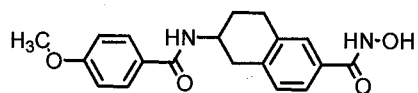
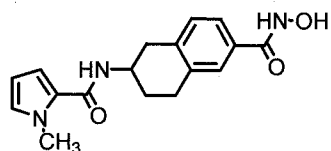
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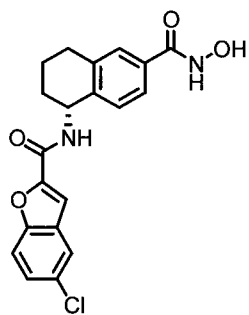
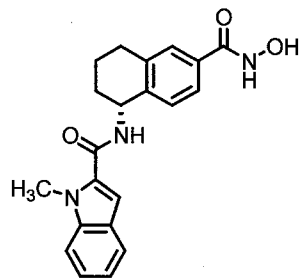
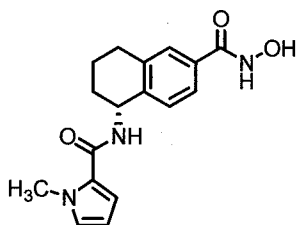
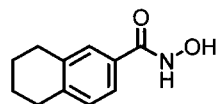
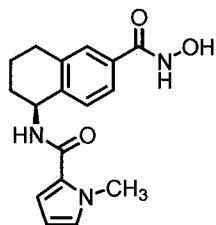
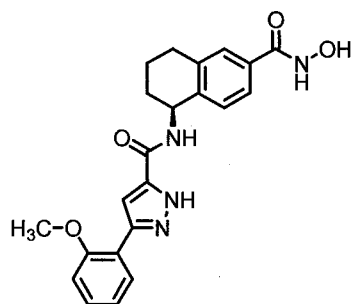
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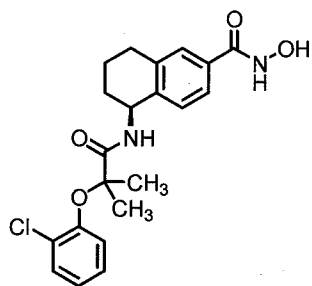
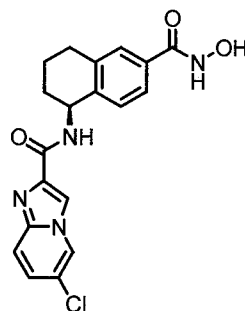
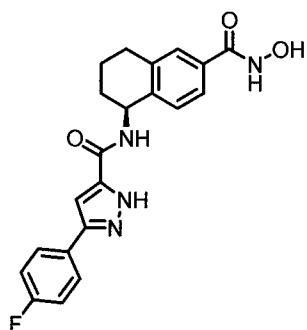
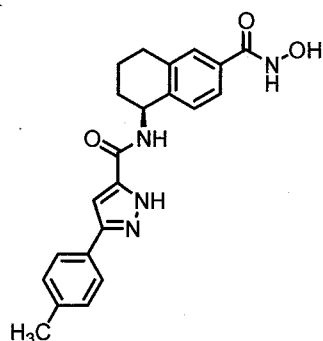
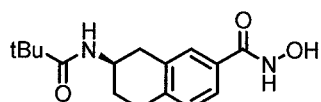
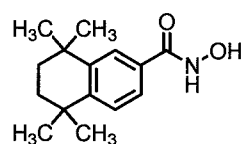
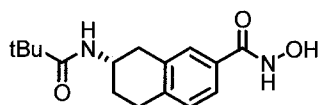
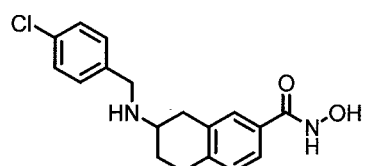
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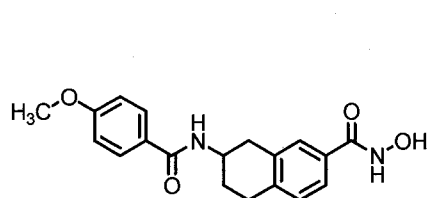
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**I-47****I-48****I-49****I-50****I-51****I-52****I-53****I-54**

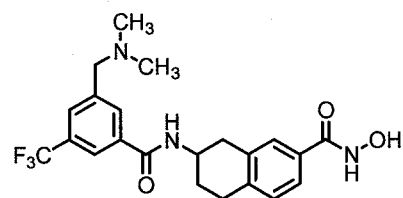
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**I-63****I-64****I-65****I-66****I-67****I-68**

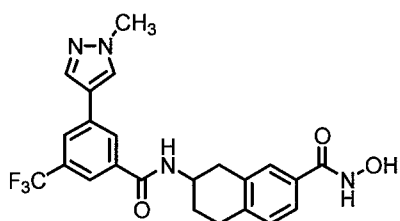
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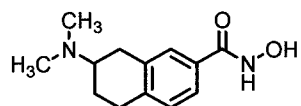
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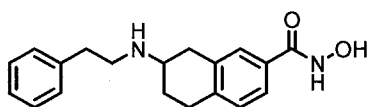
I-78



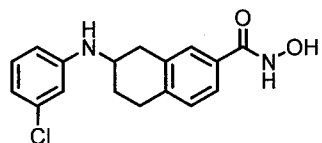
I-79



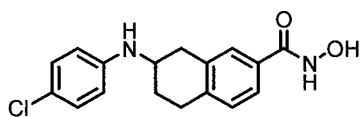
I-80



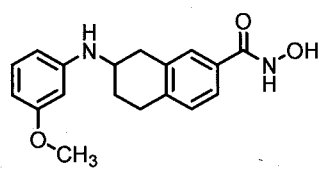
I-81



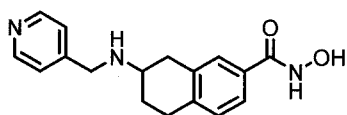
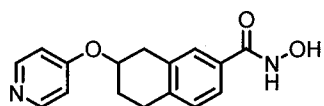
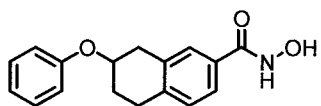
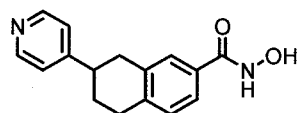
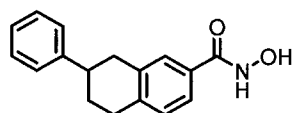
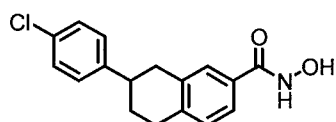
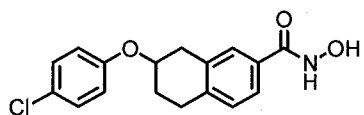
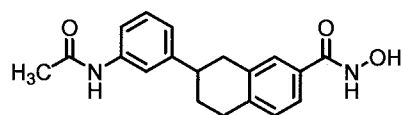
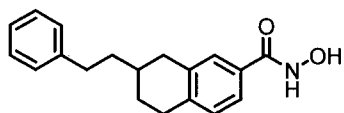
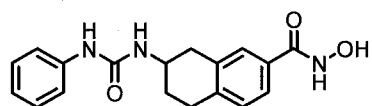
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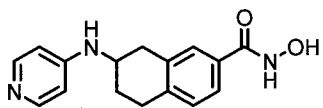
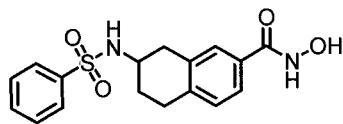
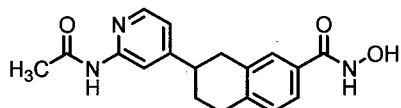
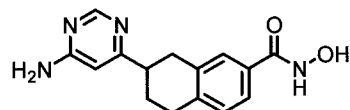
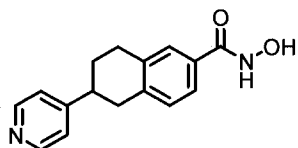
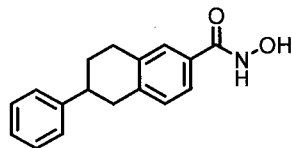
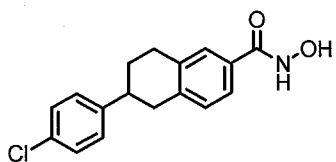
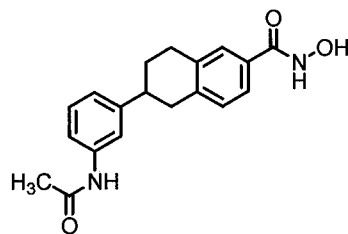
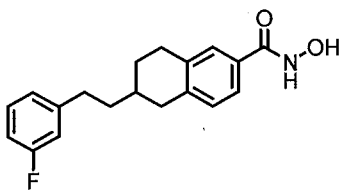
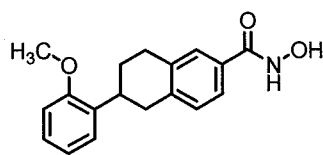


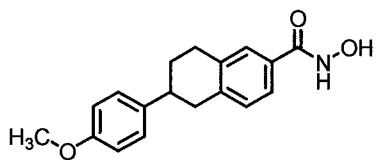
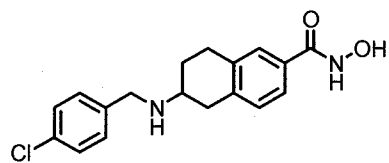
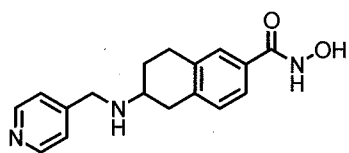
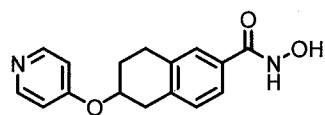
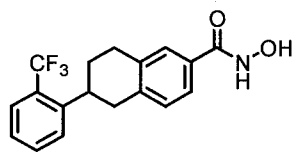
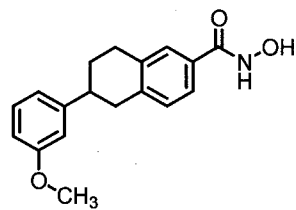
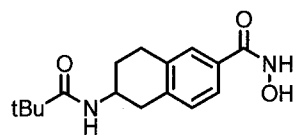
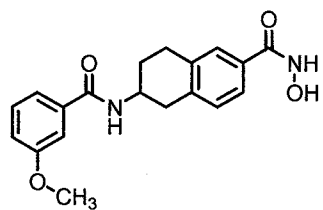
I-83

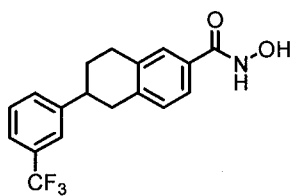


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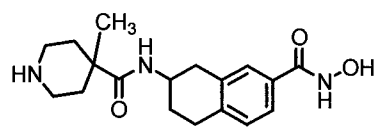
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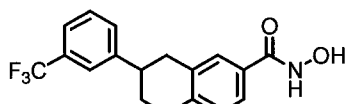
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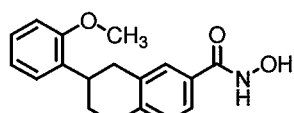
I-113



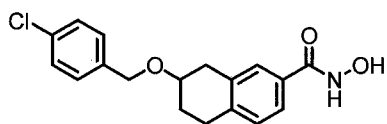
I-114



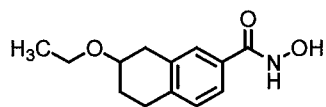
I-115



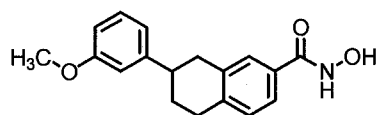
I-116



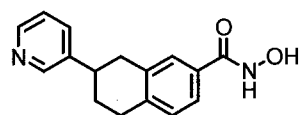
I-117



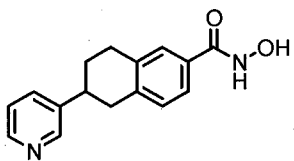
I-118



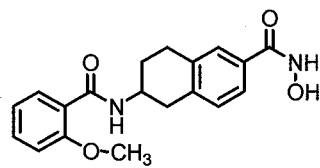
I-119



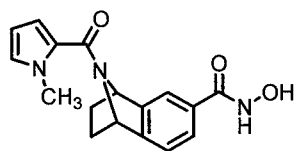
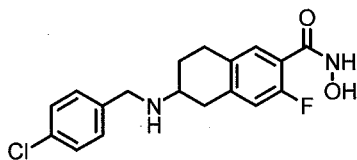
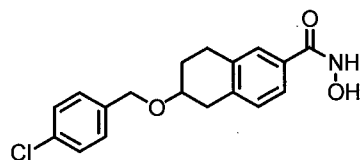
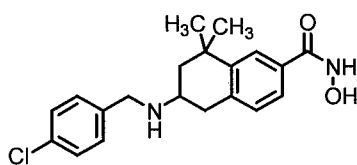
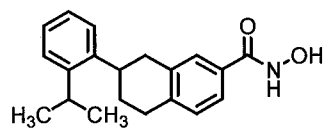
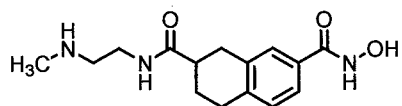
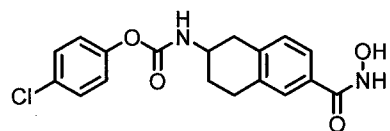
I-120

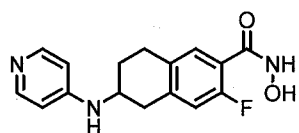
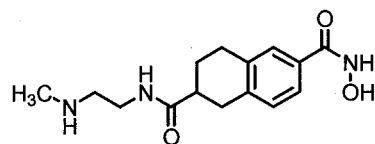
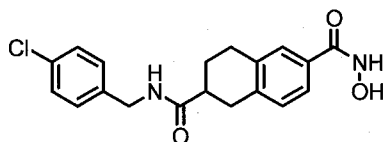
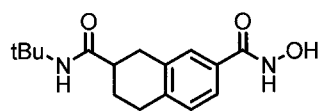
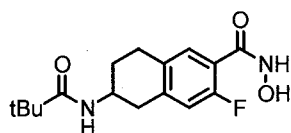
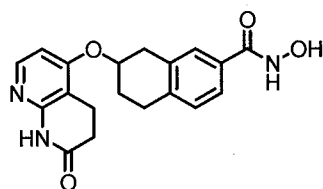
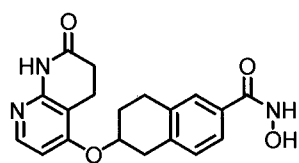
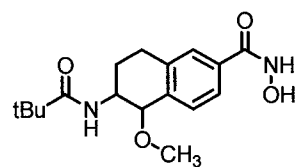
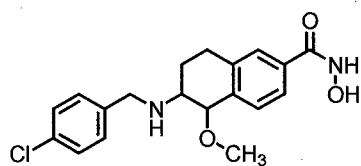
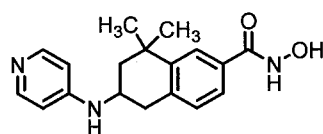


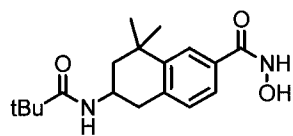
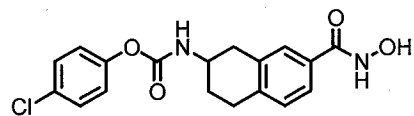
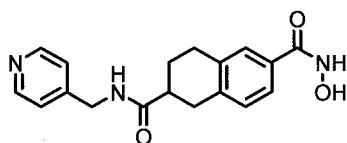
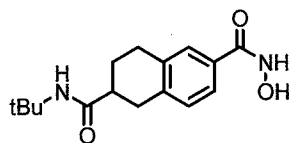
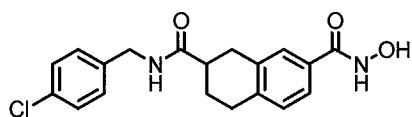
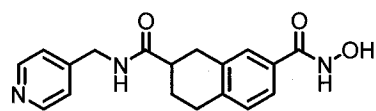
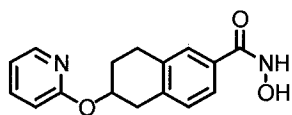
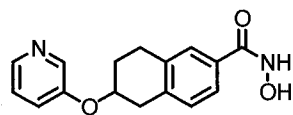
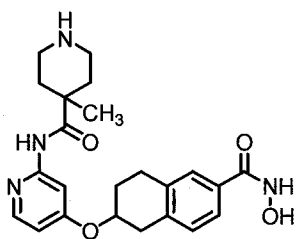
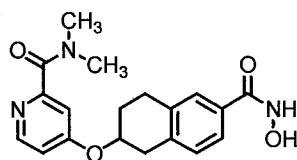
I-121

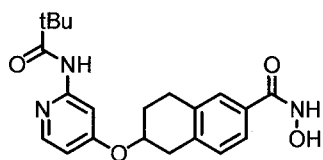
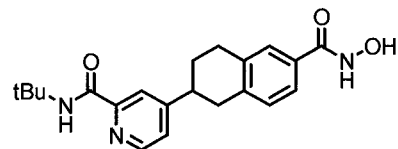
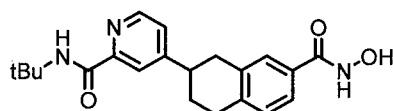
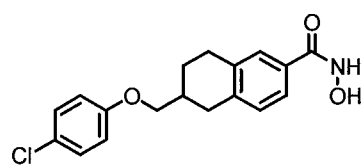
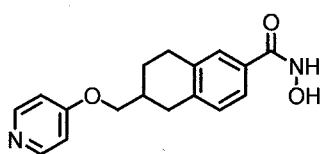
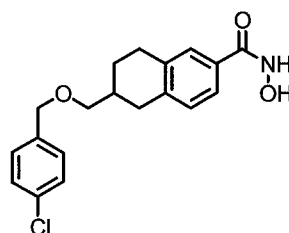
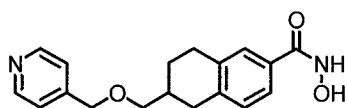
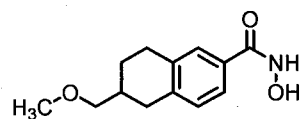
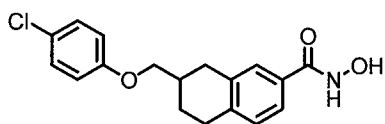
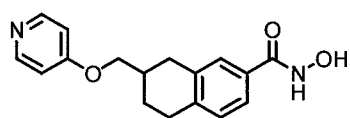


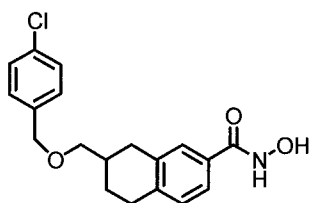
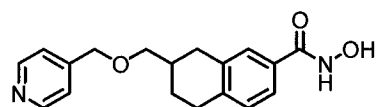
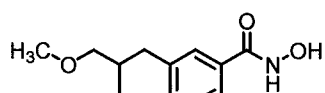
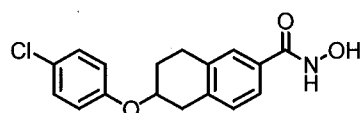
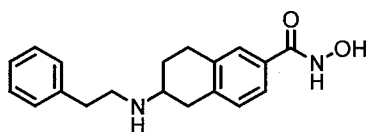
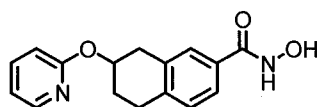
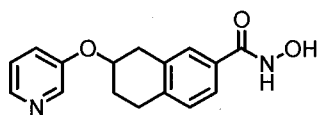
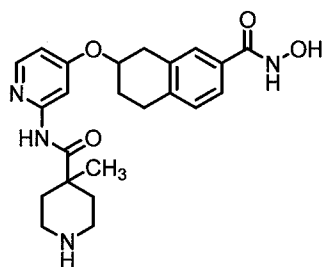
I-122

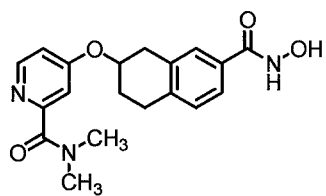
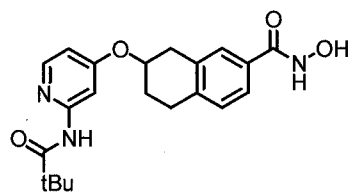
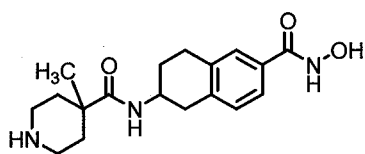
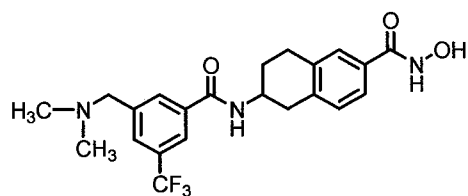
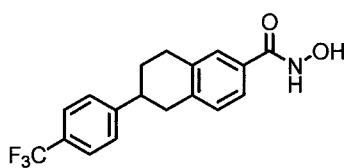
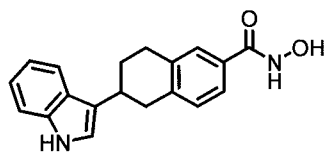
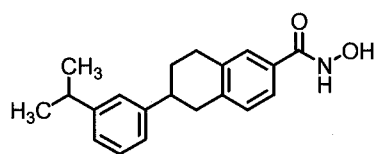
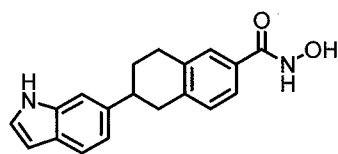
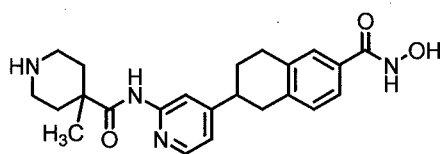
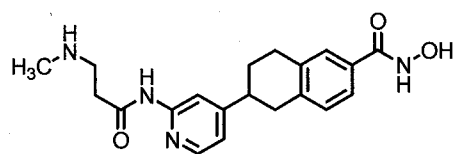
**I-123****I-124****I-125****I-126****I-127****I-128****I-129**

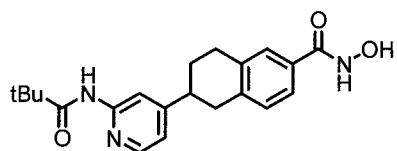
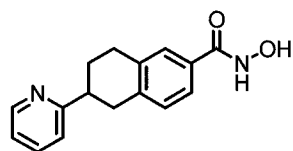
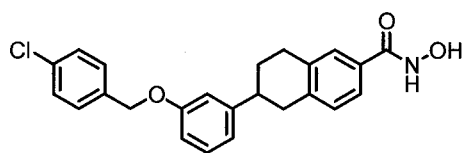
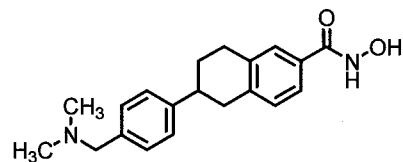
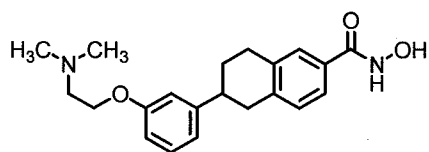
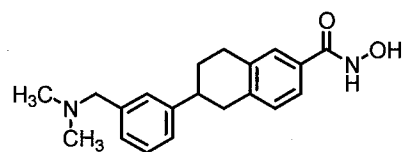
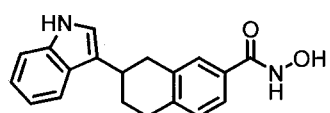
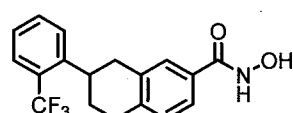
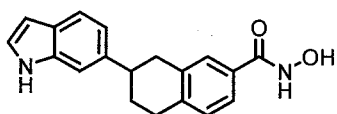
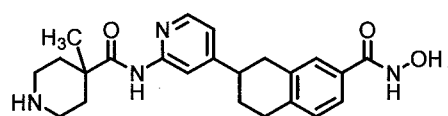
**I-130****I-131****I-132****I-133****I-134****I-135****I-136****I-137****I-138****I-139**

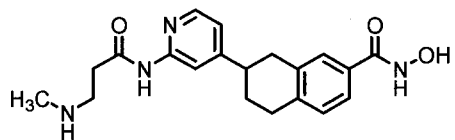
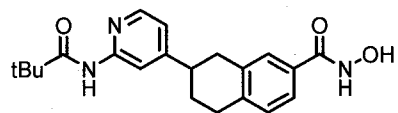
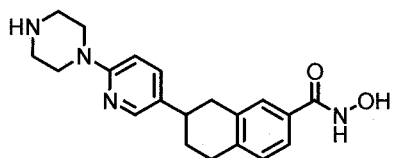
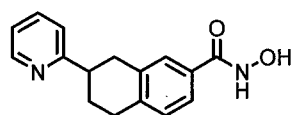
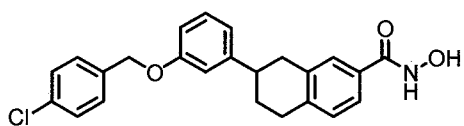
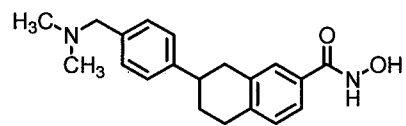
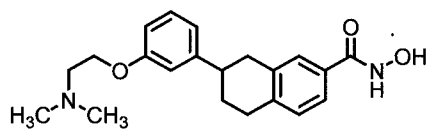
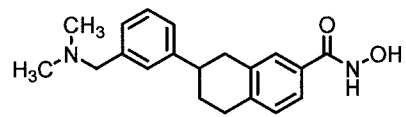
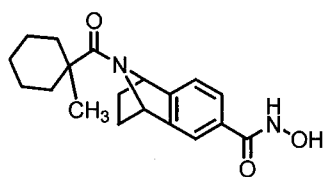
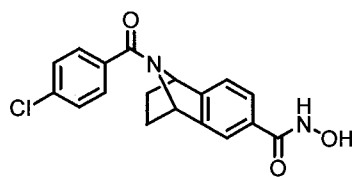
**I-140****I-141****I-142****I-143****I-144****I-145****I-146****I-147****I-148****I-149**

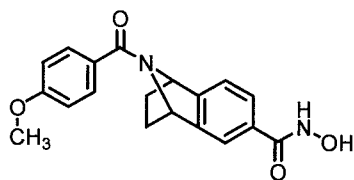
**I-150****I-151****I-152****I-153****I-154****I-155****I-156****I-157****I-158****I-159**

**I-160****I-161****I-162****I-163****I-164****I-165****I-166****I-167**

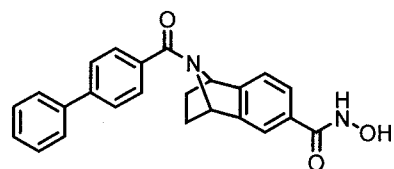
**I-168****I-169****I-170****I-171****I-172****I-173****I-174****I-175****I-176****I-177**

**I-178****I-179****I-180****I-181****I-182****I-183****I-184****I-185****I-186****I-187**

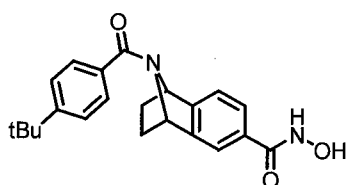
**I-188****I-189****I-190****I-191****I-192****I-193****I-194****I-195****I-196****I-197**



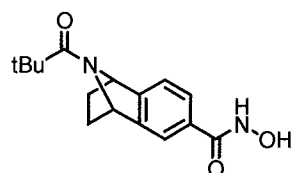
I-198



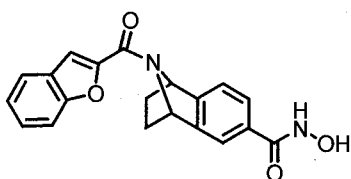
I-199



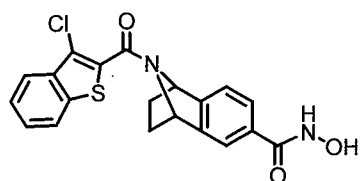
I-200



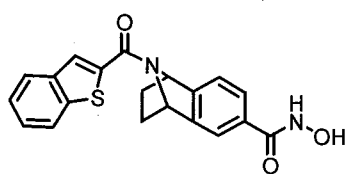
I-201



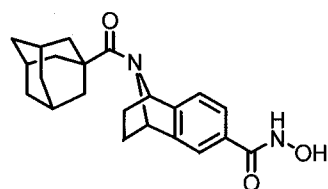
I-202



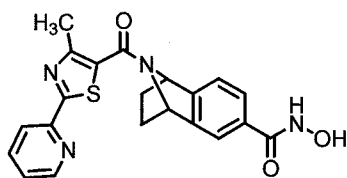
I-203



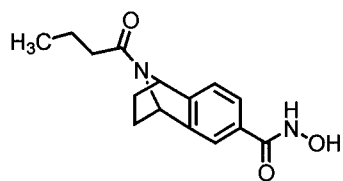
I-204



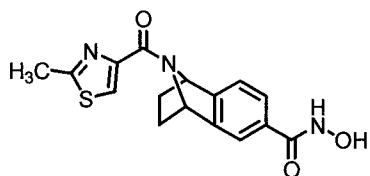
I-205



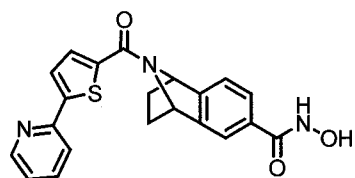
I-206



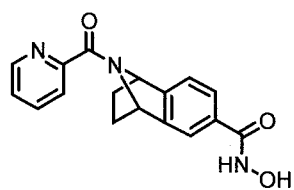
I-207



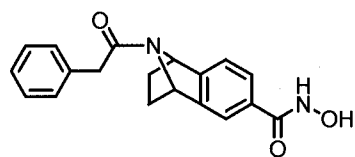
I-208



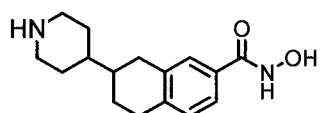
I-209



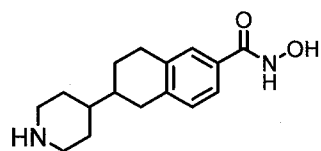
I-210



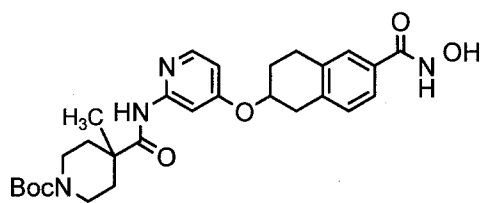
I-211



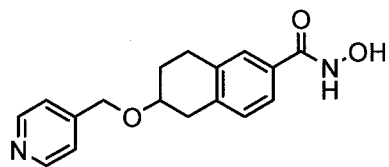
I-212



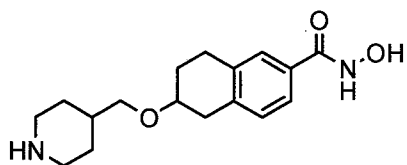
I-213



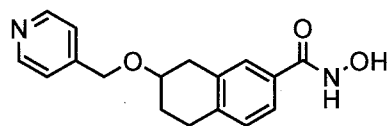
I-214



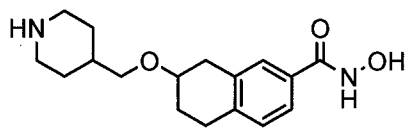
I-215



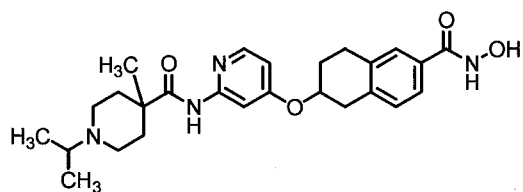
I-216



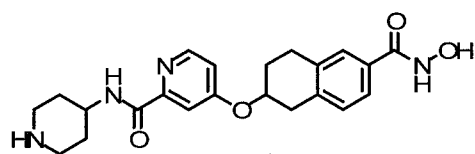
I-217



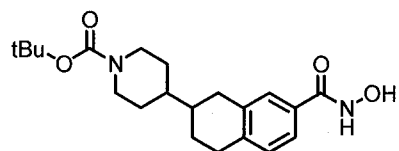
I-218



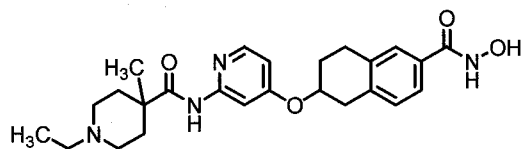
I-219



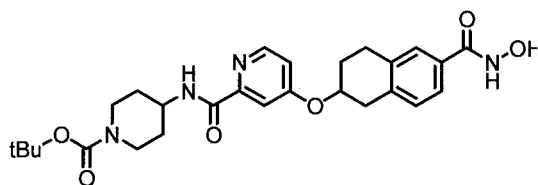
I-220



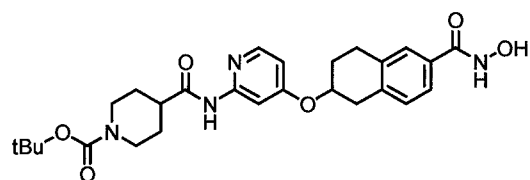
I-221



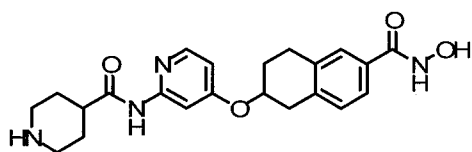
I-222



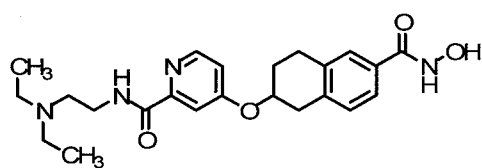
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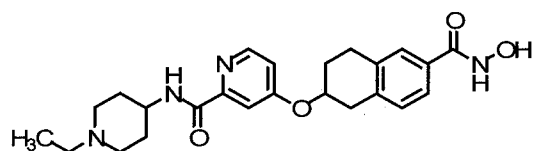
I-224



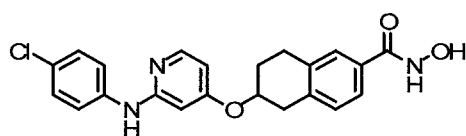
I-225



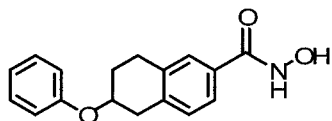
I-226



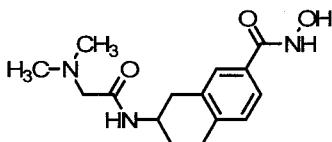
I-227



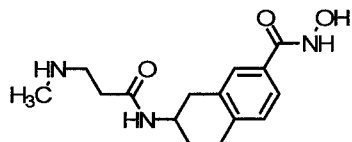
I-228



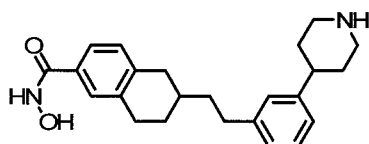
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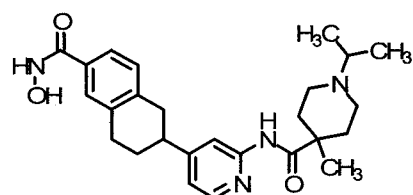
I-230



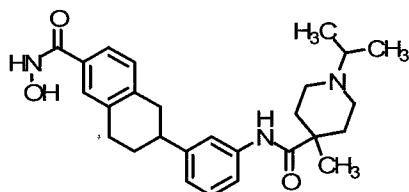
I-231



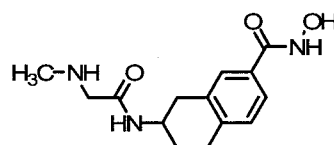
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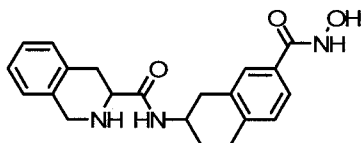
I-233



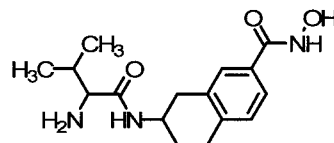
I-234



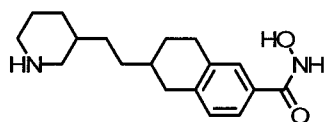
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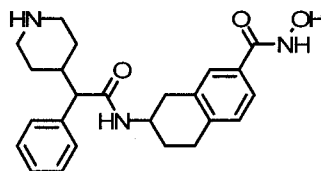
I-236



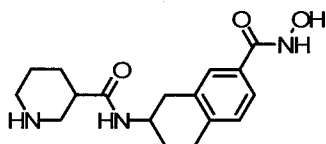
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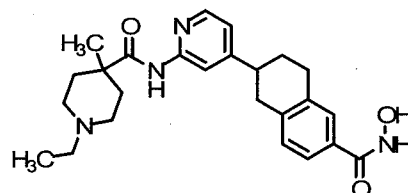
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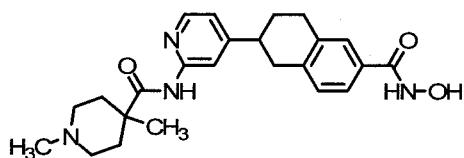
I-239



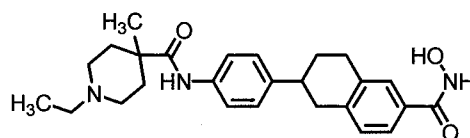
I-240



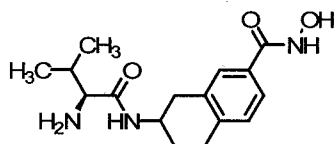
I-241



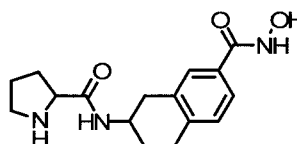
I-242



I-243



I-244



I-245

[00133] The compounds in Table 1 above may also be identified by the following chemical names:

I-1	5-{[(2,6-difluorophenyl)acetyl]amino}-N-hydroxy-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxamide
I-2	3-ethyl-N-{6-[(hydroxyamino)carbonyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl}-1-methyl-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxamide
I-3	N-{6-[(hydroxyamino)carbonyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-

	yl}thiophene-3-carboxamide
I-4	<i>N</i> -hydroxy-5-{[(1-methylcyclohexyl)carbonyl]amino}-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxamide
I-5	5-[(3,3-dimethylbutanoyl)amino]- <i>N</i> -hydroxy-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxamide
I-6	5-[(2,2-dimethylpropanoyl)amino]- <i>N</i> -hydroxy-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxamide
I-7	<i>N</i> -{6-[(hydroxyamino)carbonyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl}-2-methyl-4-(trifluoromethyl)-1,3-thiazole-5-carboxamide
I-8	<i>N</i> -hydroxy-5-{[3-(trifluoromethyl)benzoyl]amino}-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxamide
I-9	<i>N</i> -{6-[(hydroxyamino)carbonyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl}quinoxaline-2-carboxamide
I-10	<i>N</i> -hydroxy-5-({[4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]acetyl}amino)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxamide
I-11	5-{[(3,5-dimethyl-1 <i>H</i> -pyrazol-1-yl)acetyl]amino}- <i>N</i> -hydroxy-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxamide
I-12	5-{[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzoyl]amino}- <i>N</i> -hydroxy-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxamide
I-13	5-[(dicyclohexylacetyl)amino]- <i>N</i> -hydroxy-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxamide
I-14	5-{[2-(2-chlorophenoxy)-2-methylpropanoyl]amino}- <i>N</i> -hydroxy-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxamide
I-15	5-[(2,2-dimethylbutanoyl)amino]- <i>N</i> -hydroxy-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxamide
I-16	5-[(4-tert-butylbenzoyl)amino]- <i>N</i> -hydroxy-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxamide
I-17	5-[(cyclohexylcarbonyl)amino]- <i>N</i> -hydroxy-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxamide
I-18	<i>N</i> -{6-[(hydroxyamino)carbonyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl}-1-methyl-1 <i>H</i> -pyrrole-2-carboxamide
I-19	1-tert-butyl- <i>N</i> -{6-[(hydroxyamino)carbonyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl}-3-methyl-1 <i>H</i> -pyrazole-5-carboxamide
I-20	<i>N</i> -hydroxy-5-{[4-(trifluoromethyl)benzoyl]amino}-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxamide
I-21	<i>N</i> -{6-[(hydroxyamino)carbonyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl}adamantane-1-carboxamide
I-22	<i>N</i> -{6-[(hydroxyamino)carbonyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl}-2-methyl-5-(pyrrolidin-1-ylsulfonyl)-3-furamide
I-23	4-chloro- <i>N</i> -{6-[(hydroxyamino)carbonyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl}-1,3-dimethyl-1 <i>H</i> -pyrazolo[3,4- <i>b</i>]pyridine-5-carboxamide
I-24	<i>N</i> -{6-[(hydroxyamino)carbonyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl}-1-benzothiophene-2-carboxamide
I-25	7-ethoxy- <i>N</i> -{6-[(hydroxyamino)carbonyl]-1,2,3,4-

	tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl}-1-benzofuran-2-carboxamide
I-26	5-{[(1S,4R)-bicyclo[2.2.1]hept-2-ylacetyl]amino}-N-hydroxy-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxamide
I-27	5-{[(2Z)-2-(acetylamino)-3-phenylprop-2-enoyl]amino}-N-hydroxy-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxamide
I-28	N-{6-[(hydroxyamino)carbonyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl}-1,3-benzothiazole-6-carboxamide
I-29	6-chloro-N-{6-[(hydroxyamino)carbonyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl}imidazo[1,2-a]pyridine-2-carboxamide
I-30	5-chloro-N-{6-[(hydroxyamino)carbonyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl}-1H-indole-2-carboxamide
I-31	N-hydroxy-5-[(3-methyl-2-phenylbutanoyl)amino]-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxamide
I-32	3-chloro-N-{6-[(hydroxyamino)carbonyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl}-1-benzothiophene-2-carboxamide
I-33	N-{6-[(hydroxyamino)carbonyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl}-7-methoxy-1-benzofuran-2-carboxamide
I-34	N-{6-[(hydroxyamino)carbonyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl}biphenyl-4-carboxamide
I-35	N-{6-[(hydroxyamino)carbonyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl}-3-(4-methylphenyl)-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxamide
I-36	N-hydroxy-5-{[(6-methoxy-1-benzofuran-3-yl)acetyl]amino}-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxamide
I-37	N-{6-[(hydroxyamino)carbonyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl}-2-methyl-5-(piperidin-1-ylsulfonyl)-3-furamide
I-38	3-(2-chlorophenyl)-N-{6-[(hydroxyamino)carbonyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl}-5-methylisoxazole-4-carboxamide
I-39	N-{6-[(hydroxyamino)carbonyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl}-5-methyl-1H-indole-2-carboxamide
I-40	5-chloro-N-{6-[(hydroxyamino)carbonyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl}-1-benzofuran-2-carboxamide
I-41	N-hydroxy-5-{[(4-methoxyphenyl)(phenyl)acetyl]amino}-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxamide
I-42	4'-fluoro-N-{6-[(hydroxyamino)carbonyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl}biphenyl-4-carboxamide
I-43	3-(4-fluorophenyl)-N-{6-[(hydroxyamino)carbonyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl}-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxamide
I-44	N-{6-[(hydroxyamino)carbonyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl}-5-methoxy-1-benzofuran-2-carboxamide
I-45	N-{6-[(hydroxyamino)carbonyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl}-1-benzofuran-2-carboxamide
I-46	N-hydroxy-5-{[(1-phenylcyclopentyl)carbonyl]amino}-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxamide
I-47	N-{6-[(hydroxyamino)carbonyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-2-yl}-2-methyl-1-(3-morpholin-4-ylpropyl)-5-phenyl-1H-pyrrole-3-

	carboxamide
I-48	<i>N</i> -{6-[(hydroxyamino)carbonyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-2-yl}-2,5-dimethyl-1-(2-thienylmethyl)-1 <i>H</i> -pyrrole-3-carboxamide
I-49	6-[(cyclohexylcarbonyl)amino]- <i>N</i> -hydroxy-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxamide
I-50	<i>N</i> -{6-[(hydroxyamino)carbonyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-2-yl}-2,5-dimethyl-3-furamide
I-51	4-acetyl- <i>N</i> -{6-[(hydroxyamino)carbonyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-2-yl}-3,5-dimethyl-1 <i>H</i> -pyrrole-2-carboxamide
I-52	<i>N</i> -{6-[(hydroxyamino)carbonyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-2-yl}-1-benzothiophene-3-carboxamide
I-53	5-[(dibenzylamino)sulfonyl]- <i>N</i> -{6-[(hydroxyamino)carbonyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-2-yl}-1-methyl-1 <i>H</i> -pyrrole-2-carboxamide
I-54	<i>N</i> -{6-[(hydroxyamino)carbonyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-2-yl}-1-benzofuran-5-carboxamide
I-55	<i>N</i> -{6-[(hydroxyamino)carbonyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-2-yl}-2-methylimidazo[1,2- <i>a</i>]pyridine-3-carboxamide
I-56	<i>N</i> -{6-[(hydroxyamino)carbonyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-2-yl}-2-methyl-1,5-diphenyl-1 <i>H</i> -pyrrole-3-carboxamide
I-57	<i>N</i> -{6-[(hydroxyamino)carbonyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-2-yl}adamantane-1-carboxamide
I-58	<i>N</i> -{6-[(hydroxyamino)carbonyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-2-yl}-1-phenyl-1 <i>H</i> -pyrazole-4-carboxamide
I-59	<i>N</i> -{6-[(hydroxyamino)carbonyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-2-yl}-2-methyl-5-phenyl-3-furamide
I-60	<i>N</i> -{6-[(hydroxyamino)carbonyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-2-yl}biphenyl-4-carboxamide
I-61	<i>N</i> -hydroxy-6-[(4-methoxybenzoyl)amino]-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxamide
I-62	<i>N</i> -{6-[(hydroxyamino)carbonyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-2-yl}-1-methyl-1 <i>H</i> -pyrrole-2-carboxamide
I-63	5-chloro- <i>N</i> -{(1 <i>R</i>)-6-[(hydroxyamino)carbonyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl}-1-benzofuran-2-carboxamide
I-64	<i>N</i> -{(1 <i>R</i>)-6-[(hydroxyamino)carbonyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl}-1-methyl-1 <i>H</i> -indole-2-carboxamide
I-65	<i>N</i> -{(1 <i>R</i>)-6-[(hydroxyamino)carbonyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl}-1-methyl-1 <i>H</i> -pyrrole-2-carboxamide
I-66	<i>N</i> -hydroxy-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxamide
I-67	<i>N</i> -{(1 <i>S</i>)-6-[(hydroxyamino)carbonyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl}-1-methyl-1 <i>H</i> -pyrrole-2-carboxamide
I-68	<i>N</i> -{(1 <i>S</i>)-6-[(hydroxyamino)carbonyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl}-3-(2-methoxyphenyl)-1 <i>H</i> -pyrazole-5-carboxamide
I-69	(5 <i>S</i>)-5-{[2-(2-chlorophenoxy)-2-methylpropanoyl]amino}- <i>N</i> -hydroxy-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxamide

I-70	6-chloro- <i>N</i> -{(1 <i>S</i>)-6-[(hydroxyamino)carbonyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl}imidazo[1,2- <i>a</i>]pyridine-2-carboxamide
I-71	3-(4-fluorophenyl)- <i>N</i> -{(1 <i>S</i>)-6-[(hydroxyamino)carbonyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl}-1 <i>H</i> -pyrazole-5-carboxamide
I-72	<i>N</i> -{(1 <i>S</i>)-6-[(hydroxyamino)carbonyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl}-3-(4-methylphenyl)-1 <i>H</i> -pyrazole-5-carboxamide
I-73	(7 <i>R</i>)-7-[(2,2-dimethylpropanoyl)amino]- <i>N</i> -hydroxy-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxamide
I-74	<i>N</i> -hydroxy-5,5,8,8-tetramethyl-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxamide
I-75	(7 <i>S</i>)-7-[(2,2-dimethylpropanoyl)amino]- <i>N</i> -hydroxy-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxamide
I-76	7-[(4-chlorobenzyl)amino]- <i>N</i> -hydroxy-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxamide
I-77	<i>N</i> -hydroxy-7-[(4-methoxybenzoyl)amino]-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxamide
I-78	7-{[3-[(dimethylamino)methyl]-5-(trifluoromethyl)benzoyl]amino}- <i>N</i> -hydroxy-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxamide
I-79	<i>N</i> -hydroxy-7-{[3-(1-methyl-1 <i>H</i> -pyrazol-4-yl)-5-(trifluoromethyl)benzoyl]amino}-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxamide
I-80	7-(dimethylamino)- <i>N</i> -hydroxy-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxamide
I-81	<i>N</i> -hydroxy-7-[(2-phenylethyl)amino]-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxamide
I-82	7-[(3-chlorophenyl)amino]- <i>N</i> -hydroxy-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxamide
I-83	7-[(4-chlorophenyl)amino]- <i>N</i> -hydroxy-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxamide
I-84	<i>N</i> -hydroxy-7-[(3-methoxyphenyl)amino]-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxamide
I-85	<i>N</i> -hydroxy-7-[(pyridin-4-ylmethyl)amino]-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxamide
I-86	<i>N</i> -hydroxy-7-(pyridin-4-yloxy)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxamide
I-87	<i>N</i> -hydroxy-7-phenoxy-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxamide
I-88	<i>N</i> -hydroxy-7-pyridin-4-yl-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxamide
I-89	<i>N</i> -hydroxy-7-phenyl-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxamide
I-90	7-(4-chlorophenyl)- <i>N</i> -hydroxy-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxamide
I-91	7-(4-chlorophenoxy)- <i>N</i> -hydroxy-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxamide
I-92	7-[3-(acetylamino)phenyl]- <i>N</i> -hydroxy-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxamide

I-93	<i>N</i> -hydroxy-7-(2-phenylethyl)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxamide
I-94	7-[(anilincarbonyl)amino]- <i>N</i> -hydroxy-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxamide
I-95	<i>N</i> -hydroxy-7-(pyridin-4-ylamino)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxamide
I-96	<i>N</i> -hydroxy-7-[(phenylsulfonyl)amino]-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxamide
I-97	7-[2-(acetylamino)pyridin-4-yl]- <i>N</i> -hydroxy-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxamide
I-98	7-(6-aminopyrimidin-4-yl)- <i>N</i> -hydroxy-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxamide
I-99	<i>N</i> -hydroxy-6-pyridin-4-yl-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxamide
I-100	<i>N</i> -hydroxy-6-phenyl-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxamide
I-101	6-(4-chlorophenyl)- <i>N</i> -hydroxy-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxamide
I-102	6-[3-(acetylamino)phenyl]- <i>N</i> -hydroxy-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxamide
I-103	6-[2-(3-fluorophenyl)ethyl]- <i>N</i> -hydroxy-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxamide
I-104	<i>N</i> -hydroxy-6-(2-methoxyphenyl)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxamide
I-105	<i>N</i> -hydroxy-6-(4-methoxyphenyl)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxamide
I-106	6-[(4-chlorobenzyl)amino]- <i>N</i> -hydroxy-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxamide
I-107	<i>N</i> -hydroxy-6-[(pyridin-4-ylmethyl)amino]-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxamide
I-108	<i>N</i> -hydroxy-6-(pyridin-4-yloxy)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxamide
I-109	<i>N</i> -hydroxy-6-[2-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxamide
I-110	<i>N</i> -hydroxy-6-(3-methoxyphenyl)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxamide
I-111	6-[(2,2-dimethylpropanoyl)amino]- <i>N</i> -hydroxy-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxamide
I-112	<i>N</i> -hydroxy-6-[(3-methoxybenzoyl)amino]-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxamide
I-113	<i>N</i> -hydroxy-6-[3-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxamide
I-114	<i>N</i> -{7-[(hydroxyamino)carbonyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-2-yl}-4-methylpiperidine-4-carboxamide
I-115	<i>N</i> -hydroxy-7-[3-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxamide

I-116	<i>N</i> -hydroxy-7-(2-methoxyphenyl)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxamide
I-117	7-[(4-chlorobenzyl)oxy]- <i>N</i> -hydroxy-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxamide
I-118	7-ethoxy- <i>N</i> -hydroxy-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxamide
I-119	<i>N</i> -hydroxy-7-(3-methoxyphenyl)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxamide
I-120	<i>N</i> -hydroxy-7-pyridin-3-yl-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxamide
I-121	<i>N</i> -hydroxy-6-pyridin-3-yl-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxamide
I-122	<i>N</i> -hydroxy-6-[(2-methoxybenzoyl)amino]-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxamide
I-123	<i>N</i> -hydroxy-9-[(1-methyl-1 <i>H</i> -pyrrol-2-yl)carbonyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-1,4-epiminonaphthalene-6-carboxamide
I-124	6-[(4-chlorobenzyl)amino]-3-fluoro- <i>N</i> -hydroxy-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxamide
I-125	6-[(4-chlorobenzyl)oxy]- <i>N</i> -hydroxy-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxamide
I-126	6-[(4-chlorobenzyl)amino]- <i>N</i> -hydroxy-8,8-dimethyl-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxamide
I-127	<i>N</i> -hydroxy-7-(2-isopropylphenyl)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxamide
I-128	<i>N</i> -7-hydroxy- <i>N</i> -2-[2-(methylamino)ethyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalene-2,7-dicarboxamide
I-129	4-chlorophenyl {6-[(hydroxyamino)carbonyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-2-yl} carbamate
I-130	3-fluoro- <i>N</i> -hydroxy-6-(pyridin-4-ylamino)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxamide
I-131	<i>N</i> -6-hydroxy- <i>N</i> -2-[2-(methylamino)ethyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalene-2,6-dicarboxamide
I-132	<i>N</i> -2-(4-chlorobenzyl)- <i>N</i> -6-hydroxy-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalene-2,6-dicarboxamide
I-133	<i>N</i> -2-(tert-butyl)- <i>N</i> -7-hydroxy-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalene-2,7-dicarboxamide
I-134	6-[(2,2-dimethylpropanoyl)amino]-3-fluoro- <i>N</i> -hydroxy-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxamide
I-135	<i>N</i> -hydroxy-7-[(7-oxo-5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-1,8-naphthyridin-4-yl)oxy]-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxamide
I-136	<i>N</i> -hydroxy-6-[(7-oxo-5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-1,8-naphthyridin-4-yl)oxy]-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxamide
I-137	6-[(2,2-dimethylpropanoyl)amino]- <i>N</i> -hydroxy-5-methoxy-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxamide
I-138	6-[(4-chlorobenzyl)amino]- <i>N</i> -hydroxy-5-methoxy-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxamide

I-139	<i>N</i> -hydroxy-8,8-dimethyl-6-(pyridin-4-ylamino)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxamide
I-140	6-[(2,2-dimethylpropanoyl)amino]- <i>N</i> -hydroxy-8,8-dimethyl-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxamide
I-141	4-chlorophenyl {7-[(hydroxyamino)carbonyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-2-yl} carbamate
I-142	<i>N</i> -6-hydroxy- <i>N</i> -2-(pyridin-4-ylmethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalene-2,6-dicarboxamide
I-143	<i>N</i> -2-(tert-butyl)- <i>N</i> -6-hydroxy-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalene-2,6-dicarboxamide
I-144	<i>N</i> -2-(4-chlorobenzyl)- <i>N</i> -7-hydroxy-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalene-2,7-dicarboxamide
I-145	<i>N</i> -7-hydroxy- <i>N</i> -2-(pyridin-4-ylmethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalene-2,7-dicarboxamide
I-146	<i>N</i> -hydroxy-6-(pyridin-2-yloxy)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxamide
I-147	<i>N</i> -hydroxy-6-(pyridin-3-yloxy)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxamide
I-148	<i>N</i> -[4-({6-[(hydroxyamino)carbonyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-2-yl}oxy)pyridin-2-yl]-4-methylpiperidine-4-carboxamide
I-149	4-({6-[(hydroxyamino)carbonyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-2-yl}oxy)- <i>N,N</i> -dimethylpyridine-2-carboxamide
I-150	6-({2-[(2,2-dimethylpropanoyl)amino]pyridin-4-yl}oxy)- <i>N</i> -hydroxy-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxamide
I-151	<i>N</i> -(tert-butyl)-4-{6-[(hydroxyamino)carbonyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-2-yl}pyridine-2-carboxamide
I-152	<i>N</i> -(tert-butyl)-4-{7-[(hydroxyamino)carbonyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-2-yl}pyridine-2-carboxamide
I-153	6-[(4-chlorophenoxy)methyl]- <i>N</i> -hydroxy-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxamide
I-154	<i>N</i> -hydroxy-6-[(pyridin-4-yloxy)methyl]-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxamide
I-155	6-{{[4-chlorobenzyl]oxy}methyl}- <i>N</i> -hydroxy-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxamide
I-156	<i>N</i> -hydroxy-6-[(pyridin-4-ylmethoxy)methyl]-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxamide
I-157	<i>N</i> -hydroxy-6-(methoxymethyl)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxamide
I-158	7-[(4-chlorophenoxy)methyl]- <i>N</i> -hydroxy-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxamide
I-159	<i>N</i> -hydroxy-7-[(pyridin-4-yloxy)methyl]-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxamide
I-160	7-{{[4-chlorobenzyl]oxy}methyl}- <i>N</i> -hydroxy-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxamide
I-161	<i>N</i> -hydroxy-7-[(pyridin-4-ylmethoxy)methyl]-5,6,7,8-

	tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxamide
I-162	<i>N</i> -hydroxy-7-(methoxymethyl)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxamide
I-163	6-(4-chlorophenoxy)- <i>N</i> -hydroxy-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxamide
I-164	<i>N</i> -hydroxy-6-[(2-phenylethyl)amino]-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxamide
I-165	<i>N</i> -hydroxy-7-(pyridin-2-yloxy)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxamide
I-166	<i>N</i> -hydroxy-7-(pyridin-3-yloxy)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxamide
I-167	<i>N</i> -[4-({7-[(hydroxyamino)carbonyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-2-yl}oxy)pyridin-2-yl]-4-methylpiperidine-4-carboxamide
I-168	4-({7-[(hydroxyamino)carbonyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-2-yl}oxy)- <i>N,N</i> -dimethylpyridine-2-carboxamide
I-169	7-{2-[(2,2-dimethylpropanoyl)amino]pyridin-4-yl}oxy)- <i>N</i> -hydroxy-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxamide
I-170	<i>N</i> -{6-[(hydroxyamino)carbonyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-2-yl}-4-methylpiperidine-4-carboxamide
I-171	6-{3-[(dimethylamino)methyl]-5-(trifluoromethyl)benzoyl}amino}- <i>N</i> -hydroxy-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxamide
I-172	<i>N</i> -hydroxy-6-[4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxamide
I-173	<i>N</i> -hydroxy-6-(1 <i>H</i> -indol-3-yl)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxamide
I-174	<i>N</i> -hydroxy-6-(3-isopropylphenyl)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxamide
I-175	<i>N</i> -hydroxy-6-(1 <i>H</i> -indol-6-yl)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxamide
I-176	<i>N</i> -(4-{6-[(hydroxyamino)carbonyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-2-yl}pyridin-2-yl)-4-methylpiperidine-4-carboxamide
I-177	<i>N</i> -hydroxy-6-(2-{[3-(methylamino)propanoyl]amino}pyridin-4-yl)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxamide
I-178	6-{2-[(2,2-dimethylpropanoyl)amino]pyridin-4-yl}- <i>N</i> -hydroxy-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxamide
I-179	<i>N</i> -hydroxy-6-pyridin-2-yl-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxamide
I-180	6-{3-[(4-chlorobenzyl)oxy]phenyl}- <i>N</i> -hydroxy-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxamide
I-181	6-{4-[(dimethylamino)methyl]phenyl}- <i>N</i> -hydroxy-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxamide
I-182	6-{3-[2-(dimethylamino)ethoxy]phenyl}- <i>N</i> -hydroxy-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxamide
I-183	6-{3-[(dimethylamino)methyl]phenyl}- <i>N</i> -hydroxy-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxamide

I-184	<i>N</i> -hydroxy-7-(1 <i>H</i> -indol-3-yl)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxamide
I-185	<i>N</i> -hydroxy-7-[2-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxamide
I-186	<i>N</i> -hydroxy-7-(1 <i>H</i> -indol-6-yl)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxamide
I-187	<i>N</i> -(4-{7-[(hydroxyamino)carbonyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-2-yl}pyridin-2-yl)-4-methylpiperidine-4-carboxamide
I-188	<i>N</i> -hydroxy-7-(2-{[3-(methylamino)propanoyl]amino}pyridin-4-yl)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxamide
I-189	7-{2-[(2,2-dimethylpropanoyl)amino]pyridin-4-yl}- <i>N</i> -hydroxy-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxamide
I-190	<i>N</i> -hydroxy-7-(6-piperazin-1-ylpyridin-3-yl)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxamide
I-191	<i>N</i> -hydroxy-7-pyridin-2-yl-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxamide
I-192	7-{3-[(4-chlorobenzyl)oxy]phenyl}- <i>N</i> -hydroxy-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxamide
I-193	7-{4-[(dimethylamino)methyl]phenyl}- <i>N</i> -hydroxy-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxamide
I-194	7-{3-[2-(dimethylamino)ethoxy]phenyl}- <i>N</i> -hydroxy-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxamide
I-195	7-{3-[(dimethylamino)methyl]phenyl}- <i>N</i> -hydroxy-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxamide
I-196	<i>N</i> -hydroxy-9-[(1-methylcyclohexyl)carbonyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-1,4-epiminonaphthalene-6-carboxamide
I-197	9-(4-chlorobenzoyl)- <i>N</i> -hydroxy-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-1,4-epiminonaphthalene-6-carboxamide
I-198	<i>N</i> -hydroxy-9-(4-methoxybenzoyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-1,4-epiminonaphthalene-6-carboxamide
I-199	9-(biphenyl-4-ylcarbonyl)- <i>N</i> -hydroxy-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-1,4-epiminonaphthalene-6-carboxamide
I-200	9-(4-tert-butylbenzoyl)- <i>N</i> -hydroxy-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-1,4-epiminonaphthalene-6-carboxamide
I-201	9-(2,2-dimethylpropanoyl)- <i>N</i> -hydroxy-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-1,4-epiminonaphthalene-6-carboxamide
I-202	9-(1-benzofuran-2-ylcarbonyl)- <i>N</i> -hydroxy-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-1,4-epiminonaphthalene-6-carboxamide
I-203	9-[(3-chloro-1-benzothien-2-yl)carbonyl]- <i>N</i> -hydroxy-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-1,4-epiminonaphthalene-6-carboxamide
I-204	9-(1-benzothien-2-ylcarbonyl)- <i>N</i> -hydroxy-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-1,4-epiminonaphthalene-6-carboxamide
I-205	9-(1-adamantylcarbonyl)- <i>N</i> -hydroxy-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-1,4-epiminonaphthalene-6-carboxamide
I-206	<i>N</i> -hydroxy-9-[(4-methyl-2-pyridin-2-yl-1,3-thiazol-5-yl)carbonyl]-

	1,2,3,4,4a,8a-hexahydro-1,4-epiminonaphthalene-6-carboxamide
I-207	9-butyryl- <i>N</i> -hydroxy-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-1,4-epiminonaphthalene-6-carboxamide
I-208	<i>N</i> -hydroxy-9-[(2-methyl-1,3-thiazol-4-yl)carbonyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-1,4-epiminonaphthalene-6-carboxamide
I-209	<i>N</i> -hydroxy-9-[(5-pyridin-2-yl-2-thienyl)carbonyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-1,4-epiminonaphthalene-6-carboxamide
I-210	<i>N</i> -hydroxy-9-(pyridin-2-ylcarbonyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-1,4-epiminonaphthalene-6-carboxamide
I-211	<i>N</i> -hydroxy-9-(phenylacetyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-1,4-epiminonaphthalene-6-carboxamide
I-212	<i>N</i> -hydroxy-7-piperidin-4-yl-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxamide
I-213	<i>N</i> -hydroxy-6-piperidin-4-yl-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxamide
I-214	<i>tert</i> -butyl 4-({[4-({6-[(hydroxyamino)carbonyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-2-yl}oxy)pyridin-2-yl]amino}carbonyl)-4-methylpiperidine-1-carboxylate
I-215	<i>N</i> -hydroxy-6-(pyridin-4-ylmethoxy)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxamide
I-216	<i>N</i> -hydroxy-6-(piperidin-4-ylmethoxy)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxamide
I-217	<i>N</i> -hydroxy-7-(pyridin-4-ylmethoxy)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxamide
I-218	<i>N</i> -hydroxy-7-(piperidin-4-ylmethoxy)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxamide

I-219	<i>N</i> -[4-({6-[(hydroxyamino)carbonyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-2-yl}oxy)pyridin-2-yl]-1-isopropyl-4-methylpiperidine-4-carboxamide
I-220	4-({6-[(hydroxyamino)carbonyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-2-yl}oxy)- <i>N</i> -piperidin-4-ylpyridine-2-carboxamide
I-221	<i>tert</i> -butyl 4-{7-[(hydroxyamino)carbonyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-2-yl}piperidine-1-carboxylate
I-222	1-ethyl- <i>N</i> -[4-({6-[(hydroxyamino)carbonyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-2-yl}oxy)pyridin-2-yl]-4-methylpiperidine-4-carboxamide
I-223	<i>tert</i> -butyl 4-({[4-({6-[(hydroxyamino)carbonyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-2-yl}oxy)pyridin-2-yl]carbonyl}amino)piperidine-1-carboxylate
I-224	<i>tert</i> -butyl 4-({[4-({6-[(hydroxyamino)carbonyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-2-yl}oxy)pyridin-2-yl]amino}carbonyl)piperidine-1-carboxylate
I-225	<i>N</i> -[4-({6-[(hydroxyamino)carbonyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-2-yl}oxy)pyridin-2-yl]piperidine-4-carboxamide
I-226	<i>N</i> -[2-(diethylamino)ethyl]-4-({6-[(hydroxyamino)carbonyl]-1,2,3,4-

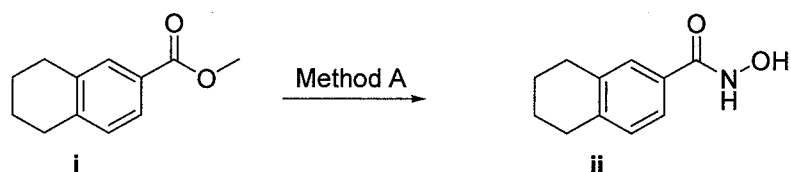
	tetrahydronaphthalen-2-yl}oxy)pyridine-2-carboxamide
I-227	<i>N</i> -(1-ethylpiperidin-4-yl)-4-(6-[(hydroxyamino)carbonyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-2-yl}oxy)pyridine-2-carboxamide
I-228	6-({2-[(4-chlorophenyl)amino]pyridin-4-yl}oxy)- <i>N</i> -hydroxy-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxamide
I-229	<i>N</i> -hydroxy-6-phenoxy-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxamide
I-230	7-{[(dimethylamino)acetyl]amino}- <i>N</i> -hydroxy-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxamide
I-231	<i>N</i> -hydroxy-7-{[3-(methylamino)propanoyl]amino}-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxamide
I-232	<i>N</i> -hydroxy-6-[2-(3-piperidin-4-ylphenyl)ethyl]-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxamide
I-233	<i>N</i> -(4-{6-[(hydroxyamino)carbonyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-2-yl}pyridin-2-yl)-1-isopropyl-4-methylpiperidine-4-carboxamide
I-234	<i>N</i> -(3-{6-[(hydroxyamino)carbonyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-2-yl}phenyl)-1-isopropyl-4-methylpiperidine-4-carboxamide
I-235	<i>N</i> -hydroxy-7-{[(methylamino)acetyl]amino}-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxamide
I-236	<i>N</i> -{7-[(hydroxyamino)carbonyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-2-yl}-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline-3-carboxamide
I-237	7-[(2-amino-3-methylbutanoyl)amino]- <i>N</i> -hydroxy-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxamide
I-238	<i>N</i> -hydroxy-6-(2-piperidin-3-ylethyl)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxamide
I-239	<i>N</i> -hydroxy-7-{[phenyl(piperidin-4-yl)acetyl]amino}-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxamide
I-240	<i>N</i> -{7-[(hydroxyamino)carbonyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-2-yl}piperidine-3-carboxamide
I-241	1-ethyl- <i>N</i> -(4-{6-[(hydroxyamino)carbonyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-2-yl}pyridin-2-yl)-4-methylpiperidine-4-carboxamide
I-242	<i>N</i> -(4-{6-[(hydroxyamino)carbonyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-2-yl}pyridin-2-yl)-1,4-dimethylpiperidine-4-carboxamide
I-243	1-ethyl- <i>N</i> -(4-{6-[(hydroxyamino)carbonyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-2-yl}phenyl)-4-methylpiperidine-4-carboxamide
I-244	7-{[(2 <i>S</i>)-2-amino-3-methylbutanoyl]amino}- <i>N</i> -hydroxy-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxamide
I-245	<i>N</i> -{7-[(hydroxyamino)carbonyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-2-yl}pyrrolidine-2-carboxamide

4. General Synthetic Methods and Intermediates

[00134] The compounds of the present invention can be prepared by methods known to one of ordinary skill in the art and / or by reference to the schemes shown below and the synthetic examples. Exemplary synthetic routes are set forth in Schemes below and in the Examples.

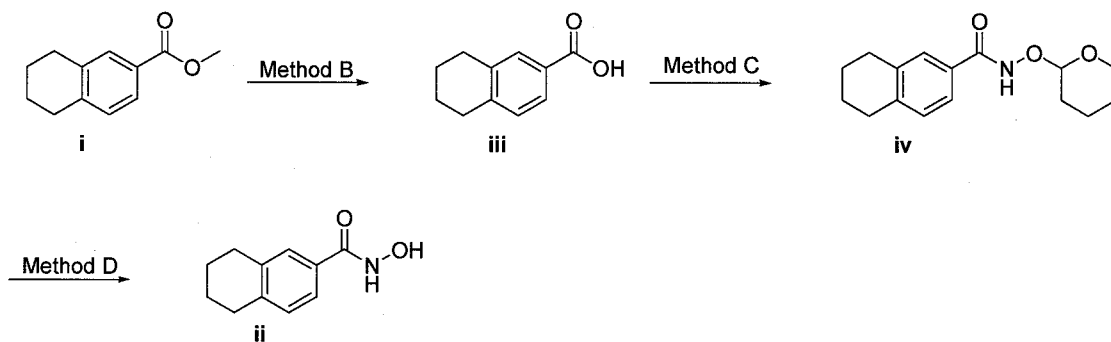
[00135] It will be appreciated that unless otherwise stated any one of the four available positions on the saturated ring of the tetralin can be functionalized as shown in Schemes below and the other three positions are substituted with R^{1a} , wherein R^{1a} has the values described herein. It will further be appreciated that similar transformations shown in Schemes below can be carried out on tetralins with substitution on either of the two rings in the R^{1a} , R^{1b} , and R^1 positions, as shown in Formula (I) herein, wherein R^{1a} , R^{1b} , and R^1 have the values described herein.

Scheme 1: General route 1 for the preparation of 5, 6, 7, 8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-hydroxamates



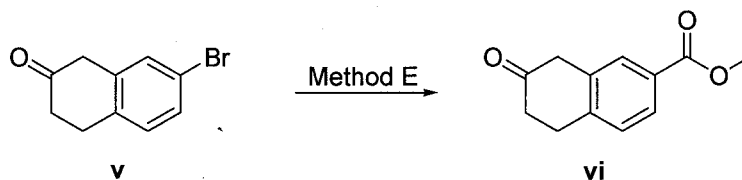
[00136] Scheme 1 shows a general route for the conversion of methyl ester **i** to the corresponding hydroxamate by reaction with the potassium salt of hydroxylamine (Method A; Huang *et al.*, *J. Med. Chem.* **2009**, 52(21):6757) leading to the formation of compounds of formula **ii**. Methyl ester **i** may be commercially available or synthetically derived as described in the schemes below.

Scheme 2: General route 2 for the preparation of 5, 6, 7, 8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-hydroxamates



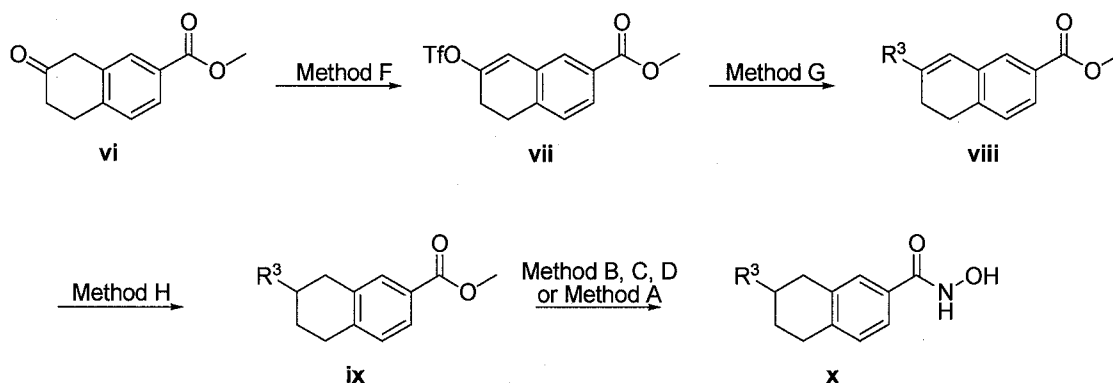
[00137] Scheme 2 shows a general route for the conversion of methyl ester **i** to the corresponding hydroxamate. Methyl ester **i** may be converted to the corresponding carboxylic acid **iii** through the use of standard saponification chemistry using an aqueous hydroxide base such as sodium hydroxide or lithium hydroxide (Method B). The resulting carboxylic acid **iii** may be coupled to THP-protected hydroxylamine under standard amide coupling conditions (Method C, e.g. Carpino *et al.* *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1995**, 117(19):5401). The THP acetal group may be hydrolyzed under treatment with mild acid (Method D, Secrist *et al.* *J. Org. Chem.* **1979**, 44(9):1434) to afford the hydroxamate **ii**. Methyl ester **i** may be commercially available or synthetically derived as described in the schemes below.

Scheme 3: General method for the preparation of methyl 7-oxo-5, 6, 7, 8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxylates



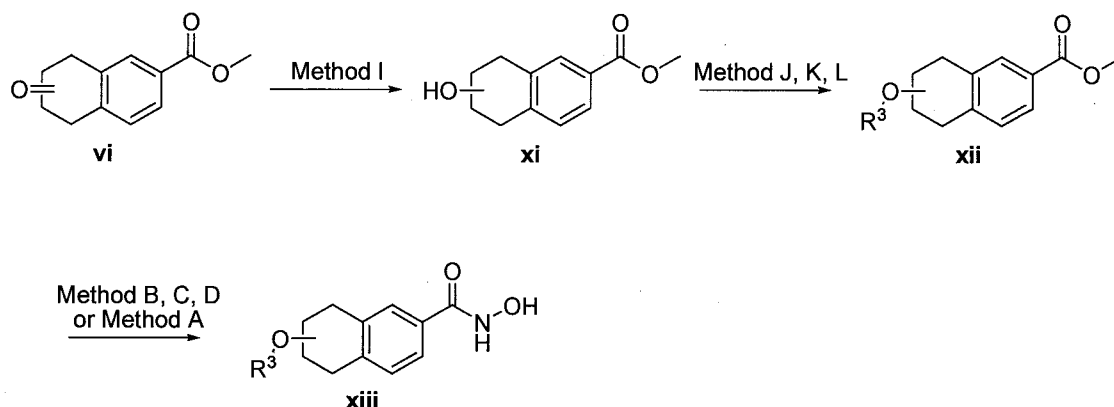
[00138] Scheme 3 shows a general method for conversion of commercially available bromide **v** to methyl ester **vi**. Bromide **v** may be carbonylated on the presence of carbon monoxide gas, methanol and a suitable palladium catalyst and ligand (Method E, Buchwald *et al. J. Org. Chem.*, **2008** 73: 7102) to afford the methyl ester **vi**.

Scheme 4: General route for the preparation of 7- alkyl or aryl 5, 6, 7, 8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2 – hydroxamates



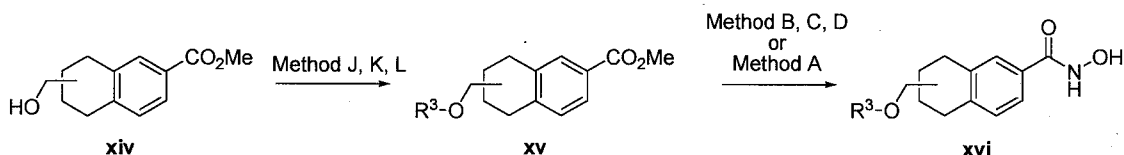
[00139] Scheme 4 depicts the preparation of analogs of formula **x** where the R³ substituent is directly attached to the tetrahydronaphthalene ring. In this scheme the reactive substituent on the tetrahydronaphthalene ring is shown on the 7-position but can also be in the 6-position. Tetralone **vi** (commercially available; prepared by Method E, or as described by Okumura *et al.*, *J. Med. Chem.* **1998**, 41 (21): 4036–4052) may be converted to the corresponding enol triflate **vii** by reaction with a suitable base and triflating agent (Method F; McMurry *et al.*, *Tetrahedron Lett.* **1983**, 24 (10): 979). Enol triflate **vii** may be arylated or alkylated by a Suzuki type reaction with a suitable arylboronic or alkylboronic acid or ester, by a Heck-type reaction with an alkene or acetylene, or by a Stille-type reaction with an organostannane (Method G; Molander *et al.*, *Tetrahedron* **2002**, 58: 1465; Ritter *Synthesis* **1993**, 8: 735–62; Martinez *et al.*, *Organometallics* **2001**, 20 (5): 1020). The dihydronaphthalene product **viii** can be reduced using standard palladium catalyzed hydrogenation chemistry (Method H). The methyl ester may be converted to the corresponding hydroxamate using Method A or Methods B-D.

Scheme 5: General route for the preparation of 5, 6- or 7- aryl or alkyl ethers of 5, 6, 7, 8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-hydroxamates



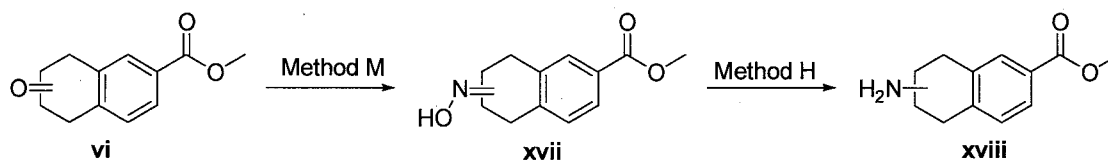
[00140] The preparation of *O*-arylated or alkylated tetrahydronaphthalenes is shown in Scheme 5. Intermediate **vi** may be converted to the corresponding alcohol using standard reduction chemistry, using a hydride source such as sodium borohydride (Method I). The alcohol **xi** may be converted to its aryl ether by standard Mitsunobu reaction conditions (Method J; Swamy *et al.*, *Chem. Rev.* **2009**, 109(6): 2551) or by standard nucleophilic aromatic substitution of a suitable electrophile such as 2-chloro-4-nitropyridine, in the presence of suitable base such as cesium carbonate in DMF at elevated temperature (Method K). The alcohol **xi** may also be converted to its alkyl ether in the presence of an appropriate alkyl iodide or bromide. This type of reaction can be carried out through silver (I) oxide mediated coupling in the presence of a phase transfer catalyst such as TBAI, or in the presence of a base such as sodium hydride or cesium carbonate at elevated temperatures. (Method L; Stauffer *et al.*, *J. Org. Chem.*, **2008**, 73: 4166). The methyl ester may be converted to the hydroxamate **xiii** using Method A or Methods B-D.

Scheme 6: General route for the preparation of 6- or 7- aryl or alkyl methoxy 5, 6, 7, 8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-hydroxamates



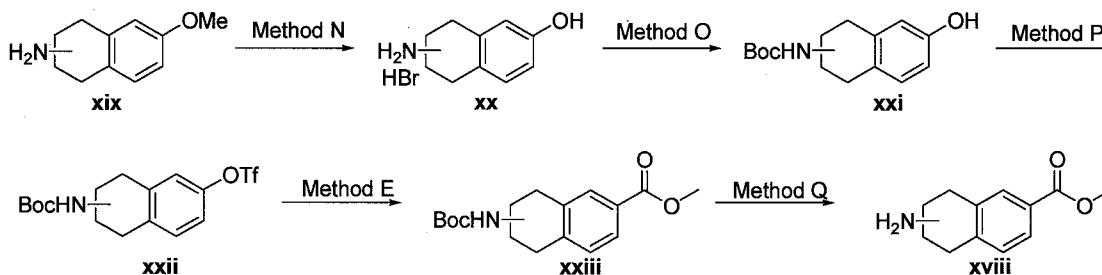
[00141] Scheme 6 shows a general route for the preparation of 6- or 7- aryl or alkyl methoxy-5, 6, 7, 8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-hydroxamates. Alcohol **xiv** may be prepared as described by Kanao *et al.*, *J. Med. Chem.* **1989**, 32, 1326. The alcohol may be alkylated or arylated using Methods J, K or L to afford intermediate **xv**, and converted to the corresponding hydroxamates using Method A, or Methods B-D.

Scheme 7: General route 1 for the preparation of methyl 5-, 6-, or 7- amino 5, 6, 7, 8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxylates



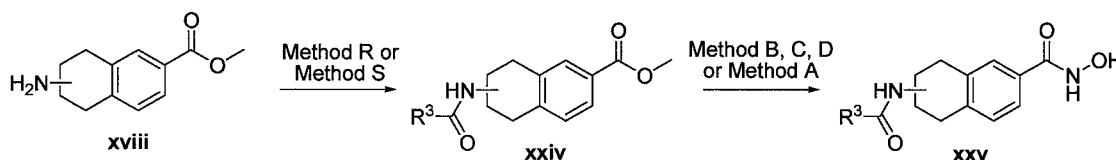
[00142] Scheme 7 shows a general method for the preparation of 5-, 6-, or 7-amino tetrahydronaphthalenes **xviii**. Tetralone **vi** can be converted to an oxime **xvii** by treatment with hydroxylamine hydrochloride in the presence of sodium acetate and methanol (Method M; PCT Int. Appl. Publ. WO 06/002928). The oxime can be reduced to the amine **xviii** under standard palladium catalysed hydrogenation conditions (Method H).

Scheme 8: General route 2 for the preparation of methyl 5-, 6-, or 7- amino 5, 6, 7, 8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxylates



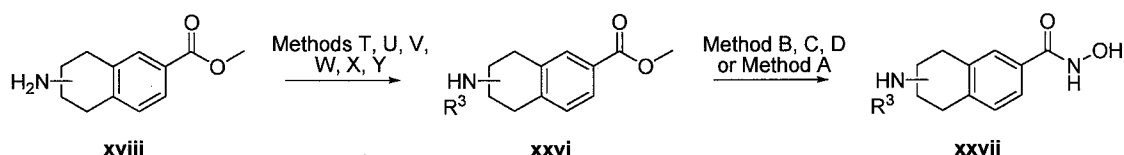
[00143] Scheme 8 shows an alternative general method for the preparation of 5-, 6-, or 7-amino tetrahydronaphthalenes **xviii**. Amine **xix** (commercially available or prepared as described in European Patent Appl. Publ. EP 375560) may be demethylated under standard conditions by treatment with HBr at elevated temperature (Method N). Protection of the amine under standard conditions (Method O) and triflation of the phenol in the presence of a suitable base and triflic anhydride provides the triflate **xxii** (Method P). Carbonylation in the presence of carbon monoxide gas, methanol and a suitable palladium catalyst and ligand (Method E) affords the methyl ester **xxiii**. Boc deprotection is carried out in the presence of a suitable acid such as HCl (Method Q) to afford the desired amine **xviii**.

Scheme 9: General route for the preparation of 5, 6- or 7- amido-5, 6, 7, 8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-hydroxamates



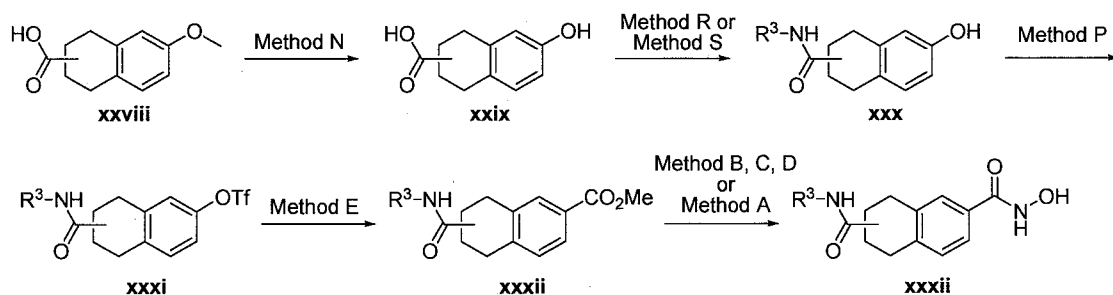
[00144] Scheme 9 shows a general method for the preparation of 5-, 6-, or 7-amido tetrahydronaphthalenes **xxv**. Acylation of **xviii** may be achieved through a number of standard procedures, including reaction with an acid chloride in the presence of an amine base (Method R) or coupling with a carboxylic acid in the presence of a suitable coupling agent such as HATU or TFFH (Method S). The methyl ester may be converted to the hydroxamate using Method A or Methods B-D. 9-*tert*-Butyl 6-methyl 1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-1,4-epiminonaphthalene-6,9-dicarboxylate (prepared as described by Kitamura *et al.*, *Synlett* **1999** 6: 731-732 and PCT Int. Appl. Publ. WO 05/094251) may also be acylated and converted to the desired hydroxamate **xxv** using Methods R or S followed by Method A, or Methods B-D.

Scheme 10: General route for the preparation of 5, 6-, or 7- sulfonamide, urea, carbamate, aryl amine or alkyl amines of 5, 6, 7, 8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-hydroxamates



[00145] Scheme 10 depicts how amine **xviii** can be converted to ureas, sulfonamides, carbamates, alkylamines and arylamines. Treatment of amine **xviii** with an aldehyde under standard reductive amination conditions affords the alkylamine **xxvi** (Method T). Amine **xviii** can also be arylated using standard nucleophilic aromatic substitution of a suitable electrophile such as 2-chloro-4-nitropyridine, in the presence of suitable base such as DIPEA at elevated temperature (Method U). Amine **xviii** may also be *N*-arylated through a copper(II) acetate mediated coupling with a suitable arylboronic acid (Method V, Chan *et al. Tetrahedron Lett.* **1998**, 39(19):2933). Amine **xviii** may be converted under standard reaction conditions to a sulfonamide by treatment with a sulfonyl chloride (Method W); to a urea by treatment with an isocyanate (Method X) or to a carbamate by treatment with an anhydride (Method Y). Methyl ester **xxvii** may be converted to the corresponding hydroxamate using Method A or Methods B-D.

Scheme 11: General route for the preparation of 5, 6-, or 7- carboxamides of 5, 6, 7, 8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-hydroxamates



[00146] Scheme 11 shows a general method for the preparation of 5, 6-, or 7-carboxamides of 5, 6, 7, 8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-hydroxamates. Commercially available acids **xxviii** may be deprotected

(Method N) and coupled to a suitable amine using Method S or by first preparing the acid chloride using standard conditions, then coupling to an amine using method R. Formation of the triflate and carbonylation may be carried out using Methods P and E. Methyl ester **xxxii** may be converted to the corresponding hydroxamate using Method A or Methods B-D.

5. *Uses, Formulation and Administration*

[00147] As discussed above, the present invention provides compounds and pharmaceutical compositions that are useful as inhibitors of HDAC enzymes, particularly HDAC6, and thus the present compounds are useful for treating proliferative, inflammatory, infectious, neurological or cardiovascular disorders.

[00148] The compounds and pharmaceutical compositions of the invention are particularly useful for the treatment of cancer. As used herein, the term "cancer" refers to a cellular disorder characterized by uncontrolled or dysregulated cell proliferation, decreased cellular differentiation, inappropriate ability to invade surrounding tissue, and/or ability to establish new growth at ectopic sites. The term "cancer" includes, but is not limited to, solid tumors and bloodborne tumors. The term "cancer" encompasses diseases of skin, tissues, organs, bone, cartilage, blood, and vessels. The term "cancer" further encompasses primary and metastatic cancers.

[00149] In some embodiments, therefore, the invention provides the compound of formula (I), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, for use in treating cancer. In some embodiments, the invention provides a pharmaceutical composition (as described herein) for the treatment of cancer comprising the compound of formula (I), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof. In some embodiments, the invention provides the use of the compound of formula (I), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, for the preparation of a pharmaceutical composition (as described herein) for the treatment of cancer. In some embodiments, the invention provides the use of an effective amount of the compound of formula (I), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, for the treatment of cancer.

[00150] Non-limiting examples of solid tumors that can be treated with the disclosed inhibitors include pancreatic cancer; bladder cancer; colorectal cancer; breast cancer, including metastatic breast cancer; prostate cancer, including androgen-dependent and androgen-independent prostate cancer; renal cancer, including, e.g., metastatic renal cell carcinoma; hepatocellular cancer; lung cancer, including, e.g., non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC), bronchioloalveolar carcinoma (BAC), and adenocarcinoma of the lung; ovarian cancer, including, e.g., progressive epithelial or primary peritoneal cancer; cervical cancer; gastric cancer; esophageal cancer; head and neck cancer, including, e.g., squamous cell carcinoma of the head and neck; melanoma; neuroendocrine cancer, including metastatic neuroendocrine tumors; brain tumors, including, e.g., glioma, anaplastic oligodendroglioma, adult glioblastoma multiforme, and adult anaplastic astrocytoma; bone cancer; and soft tissue sarcoma.

[00151] Non-limiting examples of hematologic malignancies that can be treated with the disclosed inhibitors include acute myeloid leukemia (AML); chronic myelogenous leukemia (CML), including accelerated CML and CML blast phase (CML-BP); acute lymphoblastic leukemia (ALL); chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL); Hodgkin's disease (HD); non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL), including follicular lymphoma and mantle cell lymphoma; B-cell lymphoma; T-cell lymphoma; multiple myeloma (MM); Waldenstrom's macroglobulinemia; myelodysplastic syndromes (MDS), including refractory anemia (RA), refractory anemia with ringed siderblasts (RARS), (refractory anemia with excess blasts (RAEB), and RAEB in transformation (RAEB-T); and myeloproliferative syndromes.

[00152] In some embodiments, compounds of the invention are suitable for the treatment of breast cancer, lung cancer, ovarian cancer, multiple myeloma, acute myeloid leukemia or acute lymphoblastic leukemia.

[00153] In other embodiments, compounds of the invention are suitable for the treatment of inflammatory and cardiovascular disorders including, but not limited to, allergies/anaphylaxis, acute and chronic inflammation, rheumatoid arthritis; autoimmunity disorders, thrombosis, hypertension, cardiac hypertrophy, and heart failure.

[00154] Accordingly, in another aspect of the present invention, pharmaceutical compositions are provided, wherein these compositions comprise any of the compounds as described herein, and optionally comprise a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, adjuvant or vehicle. In certain embodiments, these compositions optionally further comprise one or more additional therapeutic agents.

[00155] It will also be appreciated that certain of the compounds of present invention can exist in free form for treatment, or where appropriate, as a pharmaceutically acceptable derivative thereof. According to the present invention, a pharmaceutically acceptable derivative includes, but is not limited to, pharmaceutically acceptable prodrugs, salts, esters, salts of such esters, or any other adduct or derivative which upon administration to a patient in need is capable of providing, directly or indirectly, a compound as otherwise described herein, or a metabolite or residue thereof.

[00156] As used herein, the term "pharmaceutically acceptable salt" refers to those salts which are, within the scope of sound medical judgement, suitable for use in contact with the tissues of humans and lower animals without undue toxicity, irritation, allergic response and the like, and are commensurate with a reasonable benefit/risk ratio. A "pharmaceutically acceptable salt" means any non-toxic salt or salt of an ester of a compound of this invention that, upon administration to a recipient, is capable of providing, either directly or indirectly, a compound of this invention or an inhibitorily active metabolite or residue thereof. As used herein, the term "inhibitorily active metabolite or residue thereof" means that a metabolite or residue thereof is also an inhibitor of HDAC6.

[00157] Pharmaceutically acceptable salts are well known in the art. For example, S. M. Berge *et al.*, describe pharmaceutically acceptable salts in detail in *J. Pharmaceutical Sciences*, **1977**, *66*, 1-19, incorporated herein by reference. Pharmaceutically acceptable salts of the compounds of this invention include those derived from suitable inorganic and organic acids and bases. Examples of pharmaceutically acceptable, nontoxic acid addition salts are salts of an amino group formed with inorganic acids such as hydrochloric acid, hydrobromic acid, phosphoric acid, sulfuric acid and perchloric acid or with organic acids such as acetic acid, oxalic acid, maleic acid, tartaric acid, citric acid, succinic acid or malonic acid or by using other methods used in the art such as ion exchange. Other pharmaceutically acceptable salts include adipate, alginate, ascorbate, aspartate, benzenesulfonate, benzoate, bisulfate, borate, butyrate, camphorate, camphorsulfonate, citrate, cyclopentanepropionate, digluconate, dodecylsulfate, ethanesulfonate, formate, fumarate, glucoheptonate, glycerophosphate, gluconate, hemisulfate, heptanoate, hexanoate, hydroiodide, 2-hydroxy-ethanesulfonate, lactobionate, lactate, laurate, lauryl sulfate, malate, maleate, malonate, methanesulfonate, 2-naphthalenesulfonate, nicotinate, nitrate, oleate, oxalate, palmitate, pamoate, pectinate, persulfate, 3-phenylpropionate, phosphate, picrate, pivalate, propionate, stearate, succinate, sulfate, tartrate, thiocyanate, p-toluenesulfonate, undecanoate, valerate, salts, and the like. Salts derived from appropriate bases include alkali metal, alkaline earth metal, ammonium and $N^+(C_{1-4}alkyl)_4$ salts. This invention also envisions the quaternization of any basic nitrogen-containing groups of the compounds disclosed herein. Water or oil-soluble or dispersable products may be obtained by such quaternization. Representative alkali or alkaline earth metal salts include sodium, lithium, potassium, calcium, magnesium, and the like. Further pharmaceutically acceptable salts include, when appropriate, nontoxic ammonium, quaternary ammonium, and amine cations formed using counterions such as halide, hydroxide, carboxylate, sulfate, phosphate, nitrate, loweralkyl sulfonate and aryl sulfonate.

[00158] As described above, the pharmaceutically acceptable compositions of the present invention additionally comprise a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, adjuvant, or vehicle, which, as used herein, includes any and all solvents, diluents, or other liquid vehicle, dispersion or suspension aids, surface active agents, isotonic agents, thickening or emulsifying agents, preservatives, solid binders, lubricants and the like, as suited to the particular dosage form desired. Remington's Pharmaceutical Sciences, Sixteenth Edition, E. W. Martin (Mack Publishing Co., Easton, Pa., 1980) discloses various carriers used in formulating pharmaceutically acceptable compositions and known techniques for the preparation thereof. Except insofar as any conventional carrier medium is incompatible with the compounds of the invention, such as by producing any undesirable biological effect or otherwise interacting in a deleterious manner with any other component(s) of the pharmaceutically acceptable composition, its use is contemplated to be within the scope of this invention. Some examples of materials which can serve as

pharmaceutically acceptable carriers include, but are not limited to, ion exchangers, alumina, aluminum stearate, lecithin, serum proteins, such as human serum albumin, buffer substances such as phosphates, glycine, sorbic acid, or potassium sorbate, partial glyceride mixtures of saturated vegetable fatty acids, water, salts or electrolytes, such as protamine sulfate, disodium hydrogen phosphate, potassium hydrogen phosphate, sodium chloride, zinc salts, colloidal silica, magnesium trisilicate, polyvinyl pyrrolidone, polyacrylates, waxes, polyethylene-polyoxypropylene-block polymers, wool fat, sugars such as lactose, glucose and sucrose; starches such as corn starch and potato starch; cellulose and its derivatives such as sodium carboxymethyl cellulose, ethyl cellulose and cellulose acetate; powdered tragacanth; malt; gelatin; talc; excipients such as cocoa butter and suppository waxes; oils such as peanut oil, cottonseed oil; safflower oil; sesame oil; olive oil; corn oil and soybean oil; glycols; such a propylene glycol or polyethylene glycol; esters such as ethyl oleate and ethyl laurate; agar; buffering agents such as magnesium hydroxide and aluminum hydroxide; alginic acid; pyrogen-free water; isotonic saline; Ringer's solution; ethyl alcohol, and phosphate buffer solutions, as well as other non-toxic compatible lubricants such as sodium lauryl sulfate and magnesium stearate, as well as coloring agents, releasing agents, coating agents, sweetening, flavoring and perfuming agents, preservatives and antioxidants can also be present in the composition, according to the judgment of the formulator.

[00159] In yet another aspect, a method for treating a proliferative, inflammatory, infectious, neurological or cardiovascular disorder is provided comprising administering an effective amount of a compound, or a pharmaceutical composition to a subject in need thereof. In certain embodiments of the present invention an "effective amount" of the compound or pharmaceutical composition is that amount effective for treating a proliferative, inflammatory, infectious, neurological or cardiovascular disorder, or is that amount effective for treating cancer. In other embodiments, an "effective amount" of a compound is an amount which inhibits binding of HDAC6, and thereby blocks the resulting signaling cascades that lead to the abnormal activity of growth factors, receptor tyrosine kinases, protein serine/threonine kinases, G protein coupled receptors and phospholipid kinases and phosphatases.

[00160] The compounds and compositions, according to the method of the present invention, may be administered using any amount and any route of administration effective for treating the disease. The exact amount required will vary from subject to subject, depending on the species, age, and general condition of the subject, the severity of the infection, the particular agent, its mode of administration, and the like. The compounds of the invention are preferably formulated in dosage unit form for ease of administration and uniformity of dosage. The expression "dosage unit form" as used herein refers to a physically discrete unit of agent appropriate for the patient to be treated. It will be understood, however, that the total daily usage of the compounds and compositions of the present invention will be decided by the attending physician within the scope of sound medical judgment. The specific effective dose level for

any particular patient or organism will depend upon a variety of factors including the disease being treated and the severity of the disease; the activity of the specific compound employed; the specific composition employed; the age, body weight, general health, sex and diet of the patient; the time of administration, route of administration, and rate of excretion of the specific compound employed; the duration of the treatment; drugs used in combination or coincidental with the specific compound employed, and like factors well known in the medical arts. The term "patient", as used herein, means an animal, preferably a mammal, and most preferably a human.

[00161] The pharmaceutically acceptable compositions of this invention can be administered to humans and other animals orally, rectally, parenterally, intracisternally, intravaginally, intraperitoneally, topically (as by powders, ointments, or drops), buccally, as an oral or nasal spray, or the like, depending on the severity of the infection being treated. In certain embodiments, the compounds of the invention may be administered orally or parenterally at dosage levels of about 0.01 mg/kg to about 50 mg/kg and preferably from about 1 mg/kg to about 25 mg/kg, of subject body weight per day, one or more times a day, to obtain the desired therapeutic effect.

[00162] Liquid dosage forms for oral administration include, but are not limited to, pharmaceutically acceptable emulsions, microemulsions, solutions, suspensions, syrups and elixirs. In addition to the active compounds, the liquid dosage forms may contain inert diluents commonly used in the art such as, for example, water or other solvents, solubilizing agents and emulsifiers such as ethyl alcohol, isopropyl alcohol, ethyl carbonate, ethyl acetate, benzyl alcohol, benzyl benzoate, propylene glycol, 1,3-butylene glycol, dimethylformamide, oils (in particular, cottonseed, groundnut, corn, germ, olive, castor, and sesame oils), glycerol, tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol, polyethylene glycols and fatty acid esters of sorbitan, and mixtures thereof. Besides inert diluents, the oral compositions can also include adjuvants such as wetting agents, emulsifying and suspending agents, sweetening, flavoring, and perfuming agents.

[00163] Injectable preparations, for example, sterile injectable aqueous or oleaginous suspensions may be formulated according to the known art using suitable dispersing or wetting agents and suspending agents. The sterile injectable preparation may also be a sterile injectable solution, suspension or emulsion in a nontoxic parenterally acceptable diluent or solvent, for example, as a solution in 1,3-butanediol. Among the acceptable vehicles and solvents that may be employed are water, Ringer's solution, U.S.P. and isotonic sodium chloride solution. In addition, sterile, fixed oils are conventionally employed as a solvent or suspending medium. For this purpose any bland fixed oil can be employed including synthetic mono- or diglycerides. In addition, fatty acids such as oleic acid are used in the preparation of injectables.

[00164] The injectable formulations can be sterilized, for example, by filtration through a bacterial-retaining filter, or by incorporating sterilizing agents in the form of sterile solid compositions which can be dissolved or dispersed in sterile water or other sterile injectable medium prior to use.

[00165] In order to prolong the effect of a compound of the present invention, it is often desirable to slow the absorption of the compound from subcutaneous or intramuscular injection. This may be accomplished by the use of a liquid suspension of crystalline or amorphous material with poor water solubility. The rate of absorption of the compound then depends upon its rate of dissolution that, in turn, may depend upon crystal size and crystalline form. Alternatively, delayed absorption of a parenterally administered compound form is accomplished by dissolving or suspending the compound in an oil vehicle. Injectable depot forms are made by forming microencapsule matrices of the compound in biodegradable polymers such as polylactide-polyglycolide. Depending upon the ratio of compound to polymer and the nature of the particular polymer employed, the rate of compound release can be controlled. Examples of other biodegradable polymers include poly(orthoesters) and poly(anhydrides). Depot injectable formulations are also prepared by entrapping the compound in liposomes or microemulsions that are compatible with body tissues.

[00166] Compositions for rectal or vaginal administration are preferably suppositories which can be prepared by mixing the compounds of this invention with suitable non-irritating excipients or carriers such as cocoa butter, polyethylene glycol or a suppository wax which are solid at ambient temperature but liquid at body temperature and therefore melt in the rectum or vaginal cavity and release the active compound.

[00167] Solid dosage forms for oral administration include capsules, tablets, pills, powders, and granules. In such solid dosage forms, the active compound is mixed with at least one inert, pharmaceutically acceptable excipient or carrier such as sodium citrate or dicalcium phosphate and/or a) fillers or extenders such as starches, lactose, sucrose, glucose, mannitol, and silicic acid, b) binders such as, for example, carboxymethylcellulose, alginates, gelatin, polyvinylpyrrolidinone, sucrose, and acacia, c) humectants such as glycerol, d) disintegrating agents such as agar-agar, calcium carbonate, potato or tapioca starch, alginic acid, certain silicates, and sodium carbonate, e) solution retarding agents such as paraffin, f) absorption accelerators such as quaternary ammonium compounds, g) wetting agents such as, for example, cetyl alcohol and glycerol monostearate, h) absorbents such as kaolin and bentonite clay, and i) lubricants such as talc, calcium stearate, magnesium stearate, solid polyethylene glycols, sodium lauryl sulfate, and mixtures thereof. In the case of capsules, tablets and pills, the dosage form may also comprise buffering agents.

[00168] Solid compositions of a similar type may also be employed as fillers in soft and hard-filled gelatin capsules using such excipients as lactose or milk sugar as well as high molecular weight polyethylene glycols and the like. The solid dosage forms of tablets, dragees, capsules, pills, and granules can be prepared with coatings and shells such as enteric coatings and other coatings well known in the pharmaceutical formulating art. They may optionally contain opacifying agents and can also be of a

composition that they release the active ingredient(s) only, or preferentially, in a certain part of the intestinal tract, optionally, in a delayed manner. Examples of embedding compositions that can be used include polymeric substances and waxes. Solid compositions of a similar type may also be employed as fillers in soft and hard-filled gelatin capsules using such excipients as lactose or milk sugar as well as high molecular weight polyethylene glycols and the like.

[00169] The active compounds can also be in micro-encapsulated form with one or more excipients as noted above. The solid dosage forms of tablets, dragees, capsules, pills, and granules can be prepared with coatings and shells such as enteric coatings, release controlling coatings and other coatings well known in the pharmaceutical formulating art. In such solid dosage forms the active compound may be admixed with at least one inert diluent such as sucrose, lactose or starch. Such dosage forms may also comprise, as is normal practice, additional substances other than inert diluents, e.g., tableting lubricants and other tableting aids such as magnesium stearate and microcrystalline cellulose. In the case of capsules, tablets and pills, the dosage forms may also comprise buffering agents. They may optionally contain opacifying agents and can also be of a composition that they release the active ingredient(s) only, or preferentially, in a certain part of the intestinal tract, optionally, in a delayed manner. Examples of embedding compositions that can be used include polymeric substances and waxes.

[00170] Dosage forms for topical or transdermal administration of a compound of this invention include ointments, pastes, creams, lotions, gels, powders, solutions, sprays, inhalants or patches. The active component is admixed under sterile conditions with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier and any needed preservatives or buffers as may be required. Ophthalmic formulation, ear drops, and eye drops are also contemplated as being within the scope of this invention. Additionally, the present invention contemplates the use of transdermal patches, which have the added advantage of providing controlled delivery of a compound to the body. Such dosage forms can be made by dissolving or dispersing the compound in the proper medium. Absorption enhancers can also be used to increase the flux of the compound across the skin. The rate can be controlled by either providing a rate controlling membrane or by dispersing the compound in a polymer matrix or gel.

[00171] In some embodiments, a compound of formula (I) or a pharmaceutical composition thereof is administered in conjunction with an anticancer agent. As used herein, the term "anticancer agent" refers to any agent that is administered to a subject with cancer for purposes of treating the cancer. Combination therapy includes administration of the therapeutic agents concurrently or sequentially. Alternatively, the therapeutic agents can be combined into one composition which is administered to the patient.

[00172] Non-limiting examples of DNA damaging chemotherapeutic agents include topoisomerase I inhibitors (e.g., irinotecan, topotecan, camptothecin and analogs or metabolites thereof, and doxorubicin);

topoisomerase II inhibitors (e.g., etoposide, teniposide, and daunorubicin); alkylating agents (e.g., melphalan, chlorambucil, busulfan, thiopeta, ifosfamide, carmustine, lomustine, semustine, streptozocin, decarbazine, methotrexate, mitomycin C, and cyclophosphamide); DNA intercalators (e.g., cisplatin, oxaliplatin, and carboplatin); DNA intercalators and free radical generators such as bleomycin; and nucleoside mimetics (e.g., 5-fluorouracil, capecitabine, gemcitabine, fludarabine, cytarabine, mercaptopurine, thioguanine, pentostatin, and hydroxyurea).

[00173] Chemotherapeutic agents that disrupt cell replication include: paclitaxel, docetaxel, and related analogs; vincristine, vinblastin, and related analogs; thalidomide, lenalidomide, and related analogs (e.g., CC-5013 and CC-4047); protein tyrosine kinase inhibitors (e.g., imatinib mesylate and gefitinib); proteasome inhibitors (e.g., bortezomib); NF- κ B inhibitors, including inhibitors of I κ B kinase; antibodies which bind to proteins overexpressed in cancers and thereby downregulate cell replication (e.g., trastuzumab, rituximab, cetuximab, and bevacizumab); and other inhibitors of proteins or enzymes known to be upregulated, over-expressed or activated in cancers, the inhibition of which downregulates cell replication. In certain embodiments, a compound of the invention is administered in conjunction with a proteasome inhibitor.

[00174] Another aspect of the invention relates to inhibiting HDAC6, activity in a biological sample or a patient, which method comprises administering to the patient, or contacting said biological sample with a compound of formula (I), or a composition comprising said compound. The term “biological sample”, as used herein, generally includes *in vivo*, *in vitro*, and *ex vivo* materials, and also includes, without limitation, cell cultures or extracts thereof; biopsied material obtained from a mammal or extracts thereof; and blood, saliva, urine, feces, semen, tears, or other body fluids or extracts thereof.

[00175] Still another aspect of this invention is to provide a kit comprising separate containers in a single package, wherein the inventive pharmaceutical compounds, compositions and/or salts thereof are used in combination with pharmaceutically acceptable carriers to treat disorders, symptoms and diseases where HDAC6 plays a role.

5. Preparation of Exemplary Compounds

EXPERIMENTAL PROCEDURES

[00176] Definitions

ATP	adenosine triphosphate
DCE	dichloroethane
DCM	dichloromethane
DIPEA	diisopropylethyl amine
DMF	<i>N,N</i> -dimethylformamide

DMSO	dimethylsulfoxide
EDTA	ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid
EtOAc	ethyl acetate
EtOH	ethanol
FA	formic acid
FBS	fetal bovine serum
h	hours
HATU	<i>N, N, N', N'</i> -tetramethyl- <i>o</i> -(7-azabenzotriazole-1-yl)uronium hexafluorophosphate
HEPES	<i>N</i> -(2-hydroxyethyl)piperazine- <i>N'</i> -(2-ethanesulfonic acid)
HRMS	high resolution mass spectrum
IPA	isopropyl alcohol
LC-MS	liquid chromatography mass spectrum
<i>m/z</i>	mass to charge
MTBE	methyl tert-butyl ether
Me	methyl
MEM	minimum essential media
MeOH	methanol
min	minutes
MS	mass spectrum
MWI	microwave irradiation
NMM	<i>N</i> -methyl morpholine
PBS	phosphate buffered saline
rt	room temperature
TEA	triethylamine
TFA	trifluoroacetic acid
TFAA	trifluoroacetic anhydride
TFFH	1,1,3,3-tetramethylfluoroformamidinium hexafluorophosphate
THF	tetrahydrofuran
TMEDA	<i>N, N, N', N'</i> -tetramethyl-ethane-1,2-diamine
Xantphos	4,5-Bis(diphenylphosphino)-9,9-dimethylxanthene

[00177] Analytical Methods

[00178] **NMR:** ¹H NMR spectra are run on a 400 MHz Bruker unless otherwise stated.

[00179] **LC-MS:** LC-MS spectra are run using an Agilent 1100 LC fitted with a Waters Symmetry® C18 3.5 μ m, 4.6 x 100 mm column, interfaced to a micromass Waters® Micromass® Zspray™ Mass Detector (ZMD) using the following gradients:

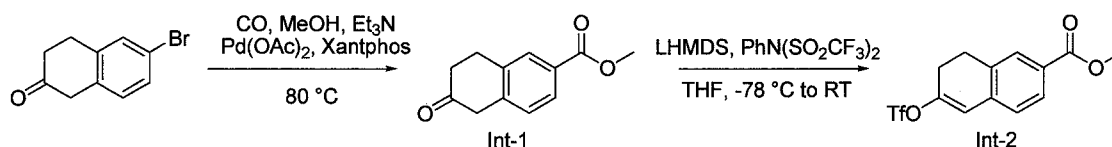
Formic Acid (FA): Acetonitrile containing zero to 100 percent 0.1% formic acid in water.

Ammonium Acetate (AA): Acetonitrile containing zero to 100 percent 10 mM ammonium acetate in water.

[00180] **HPLC:** Preparative HPLC are conducted using 18x150 mm Sunfire C-18 columns eluting with water-MeCN gradients using a Gilson instrument operated by 322 pumps with the UV/visible 155 detector triggered fraction collection set to between 200 nm and 400 nm. Mass gated fraction collection is conducted on an Agilent 1100 LC/MSD instrument.

Example 1: methyl 6-[(trifluoromethyl)sulfonyl]-7,8-dihydronaphthalene-2-carboxylate.

Intermediate 2



Step 1: Methyl 6-oxo-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxylate Intermediate 1

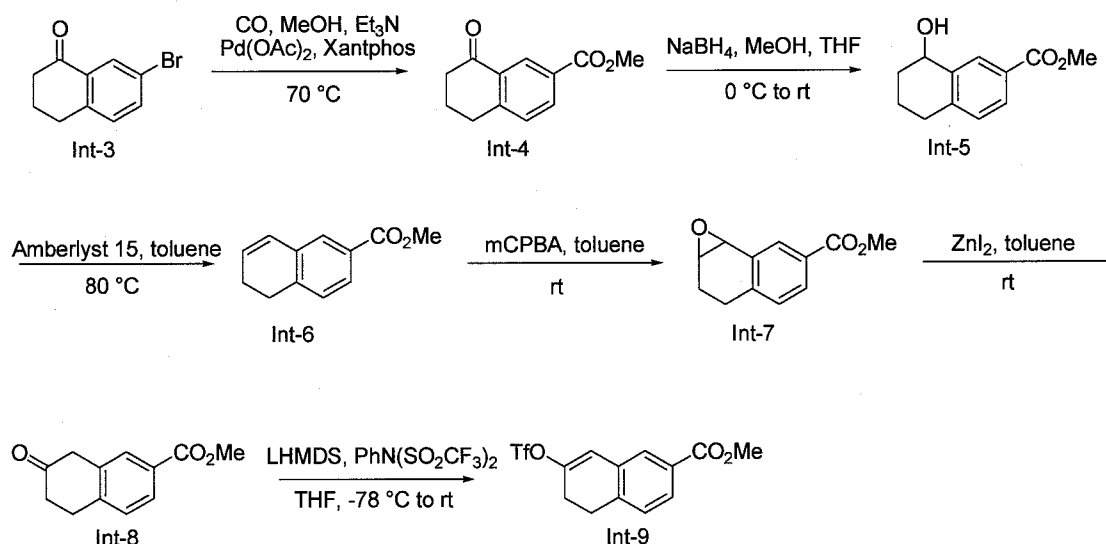
[00181] A solution of 6-bromo-3,4-dihydronaphthalen-2(1H)-one (5 g, 22.2 mmol) in triethylamine (44.8 mL) and methanol (9 mL, 222 mmol) was degassed with nitrogen and palladium (II) acetate (99.7 mg, 0.45 mmol) and Xantphos (514 mg, 0.89 mmol) were added. The solution was degassed again and CO gas was bubbled through the solution for approximately 2 min. The reaction flask was fitted with a condenser and a CO balloon and the reaction mixture was heated at 70 °C for 3.5 h. The reaction mixture was cooled to rt, diluted with EtOAc and filtered through Celite. The filtrate was evaporated and the residue was purified by silica gel chromatography (5 % to 20 % EtOAc / hexanes) to afford methyl 6-oxo-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxylate (1.00 g, 22 %). ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ ppm 7.93 (s, 1H), 7.90 (dd, *J* = 8.0, 1.5 Hz, 1H), 7.21 (d, *J* = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 3.93 (s, 3H), 3.64 (s, 2H), 3.13 (t, *J* = 6.7 Hz, 2H), 2.60-2.55 (m, 2H).

Step 2: Methyl 6-[(trifluoromethyl)sulfonyl]-7,8-dihydronaphthalene-2-carboxylate. Intermediate 2

[00182] A solution of methyl 6-oxo-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxylate (1.0 g, 4.9 mmol) in THF (16 mL) was cooled to -78 °C and lithium hexamethyldisilazide (1.0 M in THF, 5.88 mL, 5.88 mmol) was added drop-wise. The reaction mixture was allowed to stir at -78 °C for 1 h, and then a solution of *N*-phenylbis(trifluoromethanesulphonimide) (2.1 g, 5.88 mmol) in THF (9.4 mL) was added

drop-wise. The reaction mixture was allowed to warm to rt and was stirred overnight. Water was added and the reaction mixture was extracted with Et₂O (2 x). The organic phases were washed with 1N HCl, sat. NaHCO₃ solution and brine, dried over Na₂SO₄ and evaporated. The residue was purified by silica gel chromatography (5 % to 20 % EtOAc / hexane) to afford methyl 6-[(trifluoromethyl)sulfonyl]-7,8-dihydronaphthalene-2-carboxylate (885 mg, 54 %). ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ ppm 7.87 (dd, *J* = 7.9, 1.6 Hz, 1H), 7.82 (s, 1H), 7.14 (d, *J* = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 6.53 (s, 1H), 3.11 (t, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 2.73 (t, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 2H).

Example 2: Methyl 7-[[[(trifluoromethyl)sulfonyl]oxy]-5,6-dihydronaphthalene-2-carboxylate Intermediate 9



Step 1: methyl 8-oxo-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxylate Intermediate 4

[00183] The title compound was prepared from 7-bromo-3,4-dihydronaphthalen-1(2H)-one following the procedure outlined in Example 1, step 1 (88 %) ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ ppm 8.68 (d, *J* = 1.7 Hz, 1H), 8.12 (dd, *J* = 7.9, 1.9 Hz, 1H), 7.34 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 3.92 (s, 3H), 3.02 (t, *J* = 6.1 Hz, 2H), 2.71-2.67 (m, 2H), 2.17 (td, *J* = 12.7, 6.4 Hz, 2H).

Step 2: methyl 8-hydroxy-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxylate Intermediate 5

[00184] Into a round bottom flask was added methyl 8-oxo-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxylate (4.45 g, 21.8 mmol), THF (90 mL) and methanol (40 mL). The reaction mixture was cooled to 0 °C and sodium borohydride (0.495 g, 13.1 mmol) was added portion-wise. The reaction mixture was stirred at 0 °C for 30 minutes then allowed to warm to rt. After 2 h, the reaction mixture was neutralized with 1N HCl and extracted with EtOAc (2 x). The organic phase was washed with brine, dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated to give methyl 8-hydroxy-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxylate (4.91 g, quantitative). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ ppm 8.12 (d, *J*

= 1.6 Hz, 1H), 7.84 (dd, J = 8.0, 1.8 Hz, 1H), 7.16 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 4.84-4.80 (m, 1H), 3.90 (s, 3H), 2.88 (td, J = 17.0, 5.4 Hz, 1H), 2.76 (td, J = 17.6, 6.6 Hz, 1H), 2.03-1.74 (m, 5H).

Step 3: methyl 5,6-dihydronaphthalene-2-carboxylate Intermediate 6

[00185] Into a round bottom flask was added methyl 8-hydroxy-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxylate (4.48 g, 21.7 mmol), toluene (82 mL) and 500 mg of Amberlyst® 15. The reaction mixture was heated at 80 °C. After 2 h, the reaction mixture was cooled to rt, filtered, and the filtrate was evaporated. The residue was purified by silica gel chromatography (0 % to 30 % EtOAc / hexane) to afford methyl 5,6-dihydronaphthalene-2-carboxylate (3.84 g, 94 %). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ ppm 7.79 (dd, J = 7.8, 1.8 Hz, 1H), 7.68 (d, J = 1.6 Hz, 1H), 7.15 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 6.50 (td, J = 9.6, 1.7 Hz, 1H), 6.11-6.06 (m, 1H), 3.90 (s, 3H), 2.85 (t, J = 8.2 Hz, 2H), 2.37-2.31 (m, 2H).

Step 4: methyl 1a,2,3,7b-tetrahydronaphtho[1,2-b]oxirene-6-carboxylate Intermediate 7

[00186] To a solution of methyl 5,6-dihydronaphthalene-2-carboxylate (1.19 g, 6.32 mmol) in toluene (17.8 mL) was added *m*-chloroperbenzoic acid (1.42 g, 8.22 mmol) and the reaction mixture was stirred at rt for 2 h. After 2 h, the reaction mixture was filtered and the organic phase was washed with sat. NaHCO₃ solution (4 x) then brine, dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄, filtered and evaporated. The residue was purified by silica gel chromatography (0-20 % EtOAc / hexane) to give methyl 1a,2,3,7b-tetrahydronaphtho[1,2-b]oxirene-6-carboxylate (1.11 g, 86%). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ ppm 8.08 (d, J = 1.7 Hz, 1H), 7.92 (dd, J = 7.8, 1.8 Hz, 1H), 7.16 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 3.92 (s, 3H), 3.91 (d, J = 4.2 Hz, 1H), 3.76 (t, J = 3.4 Hz, 1H), 2.87-2.77 (m, 1H), 2.61 (dd, J = 15.9, 5.5 Hz, 1H), 2.48-2.41 (m, 1H), 1.78 (dt, J = 13.9, 5.6 Hz, 1H).

Step 5: methyl 7-oxo-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxylate Intermediate 8

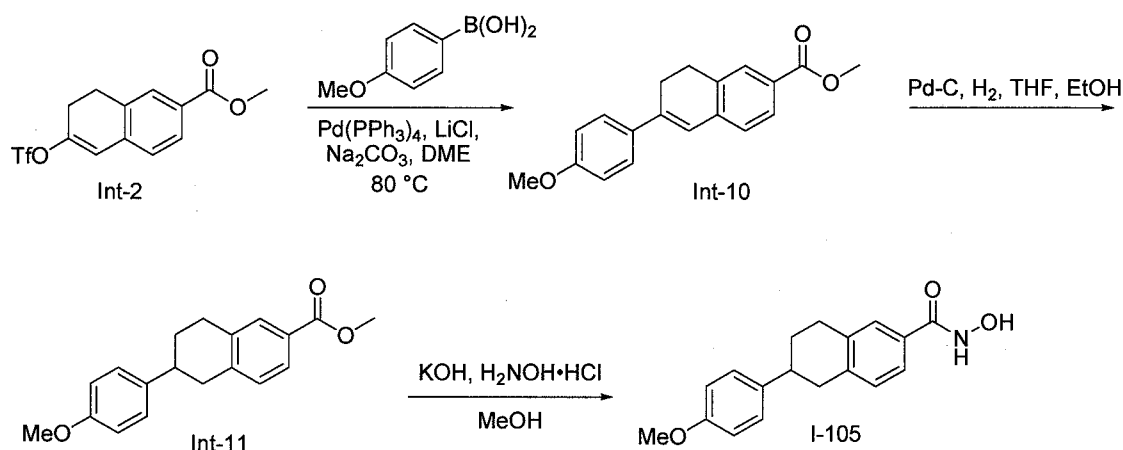
[00187] Into a solution of methyl 1a,2,3,7b-tetrahydronaphtho[1,2-b]oxirene-6-carboxylate (3.5 g, 17.1 mmol) in toluene (100 mL) was added zinc diiodide (6.56 g, 20.6 mmol) and the reaction mixture was stirred for 3 h. The reaction mixture was quenched with water and extracted with EtOAc (2 x) and washed with brine, dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄, filtered and evaporated. The residue was purified by silica gel chromatography (0-50 % EtOAc / hexane) to give methyl 7-oxo-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxylate (3.48 g, 99%). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ ppm 7.89 (dd, J = 7.9, 1.6 Hz, 1H), 7.81 (s, 1H), 7.31 (d, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 3.91 (s, 3H), 3.64 (s, 2H), 3.12 (t, J = 6.7 Hz, 2H), 2.59-2.55 (m, 2H).

Step 6: methyl 7-{[(trifluoromethyl)sulfonyl]oxy}-5,6-dihydronaphthalene-2-carboxylate Intermediate 9

[00188] A solution of methyl 7-oxo-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxylate (3.48 g, 17 mmol) in THF (54.4 mL) was cooled to -78 °C and lithium hexamethyldisilazide (1.0 M in THF, 20.4 mL, 20.4 mmol) was added drop-wise. The reaction mixture was allowed to stir at -78 °C for 1 h, and then a solution of *N*-phenylbis(trifluoromethanesulphonimide) (7.3 g, 20.45 mmol) in THF (32.6 mL) was added

drop-wise. The reaction mixture was allowed to warm to rt and was stirred overnight. Water was added and the reaction mixture was extracted with Et₂O (2 x). The organic phases were washed with 1N HCl, 1N NaOH and brine, dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄, filtered and evaporated. The residue was purified by silica gel chromatography (0 % to 50 % EtOAc / hexane) to afford 7-[[[(trifluoromethyl)sulfonyl]oxy]-5,6-dihydronaphthalene-2-carboxylate (3.45 g, 73%). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ ppm 7.88 (dd, *J* = 7.8, 1.73 Hz, 1H), 7.76 (d, *J* = 1.6 Hz, 1H), 7.22 (d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 6.53 (s, 1H), 3.92-3.91 (m, 3H), 3.12 (t, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 2.75-2.70 (m, 2H).

Example 3: *N*-hydroxy-6-(4-methoxyphenyl)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxamide
Compound I-105



Step 1: methyl 6-(4-methoxyphenyl)-7,8-dihydronaphthalene-2-carboxylate Intermediate 10

[00189] To a solution of methyl 6-[(trifluoromethyl)sulfonyl]-7,8-dihydronaphthalene-2-carboxylate (181 mg, 0.54 mmol) in dimethoxyethane (4.5 mL) was added sodium carbonate (2.0 M in water, 0.81 mL, 1.61 mmol), lithium chloride (68.4 mg, 1.61 mmol) and 4-methoxybenzene boronic acid (98.1 mg, 0.65 mmol). The reaction mixture was degassed with argon and tetrakis(triphenylphosphine)palladium(0) (12.4 mg, 10.8 mmol) was added. The reaction mixture was heated at 80 °C overnight. The reaction mixture was cooled to rt, diluted with water and extracted with EtOAc (2 x). The organic phase was washed with brine, dried over Na₂SO₄ and evaporated. The residue was purified by silica gel chromatography (0 % to 20 % EtOAc / hexane) to afford methyl 6-(4-methoxyphenyl)-7,8-dihydronaphthalene-2-carboxylate (66 mg, 42 %). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ ppm 7.85 (dd, *J* = 7.8, 1.7 Hz, 1H), 7.82 (s, 1H), 7.53 (d, *J* = 2.1 Hz, 1H), 7.51 (d, *J* = 2.1 Hz, 1H), 7.15 (d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 6.94 (d, *J* = 2.1 Hz, 1H), 6.92 (d, *J* = 2.1 Hz, 1H), 6.81 (s, 1H), 3.91 (s, 3H), 3.85 (s, 3H), 2.99 (t, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 2H), 2.79-2.73 (m, 2H).

Step 2: methyl 6-(4-methoxyphenyl)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxylate Intermediate 11

[00190] To a solution of methyl 6-(4-methoxyphenyl)-7,8-dihydronaphthalene-2-carboxylate (66 mg, 0.22 mmol) in ethanol (1.1 mL) and THF (3 mL), was added 10 % palladium on carbon (24 mg). The mixture was stirred under an atmosphere of H₂ gas overnight. The reaction mixture was filtered through Celite, washed with ethyl acetate and the filtrate was evaporated. The residue was purified by chromatography on silica (0 % to 20 % EtOAc / hexane) to afford methyl 6-(4-methoxyphenyl)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxylate (54 mg, 81 %). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ ppm 7.82 (s, 1H), 7.77 (dd, *J* = 8.0, 1.6 Hz, 1H), 7.20 (d, *J* = 1.9 Hz, 1H), 7.18 (d, *J* = 2.0 Hz, 1H), 7.15 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 6.89 (d, *J* = 2.0 Hz, 1H), 6.88 (d, *J* = 2.0 Hz, 1H), 3.91 (s, 3H), 3.81 (s, 3H), 3.07 (d, *J* = 13.0 Hz, 1H), 3.01-2.89 (m, 4H), 2.17-2.10 (m, 1H), 1.97-1.85 (m, 1H).

Step 3: N-Hydroxy-6-(4-methoxyphenyl)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxamide Compound I-105

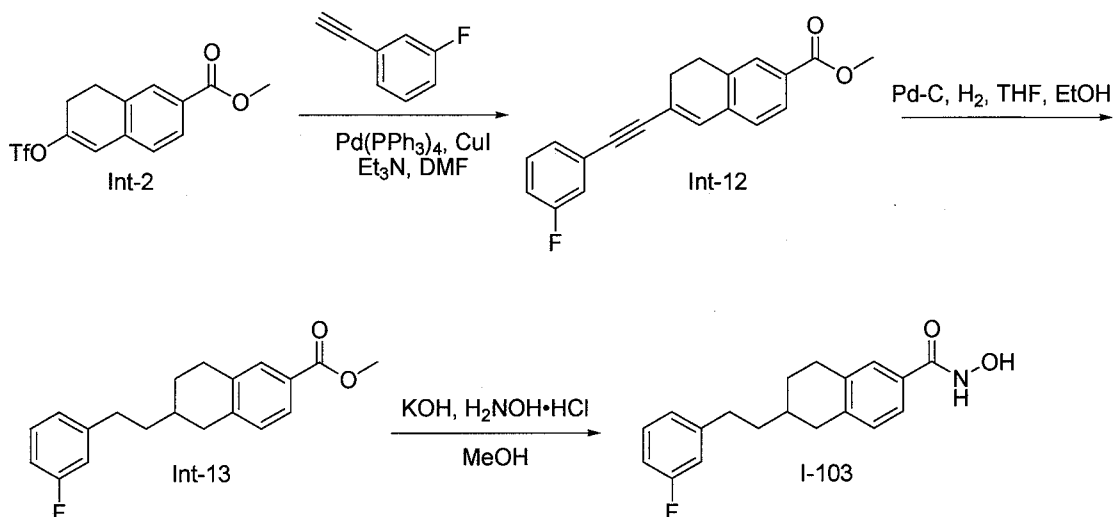
[00191] A mixture of hydroxylamine hydrochloride (2.0 g, 29 mmol) in methanol (10 mL) was heated at 90 °C under a dry nitrogen atmosphere until homogeneous. To this heated solution was added a solution of potassium hydroxide (2.85 g, 50.8 mmol) in methanol (6 mL). A precipitate formed on mixing. After heating at 90 °C for 30 minutes, the mixture was cooled to rt and the solids were allowed to settle. The resulting solution was assumed to contain 1.7 M hydroxylamine•potassium salt and was carefully removed by syringe to exclude solids. An aliquot of the above solution (1.02 mL, 1.74 mmol) was added to a solution of methyl 6-(4-methoxyphenyl)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxylate (0.051 g, 0.17 mmol) in methanol (0.7 mL). After stirring for 1 h at rt, excess reagent was quenched by the addition of acetic acid (0.098 mL, 1.72 mmol). The mixture was concentrated to dryness and the residue was twice co-evaporated with toluene. The crude product was purified by preparative HPLC to afford N-hydroxy-6-(4-methoxyphenyl)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxamide (27 mg, 59 %). LC-MS (FA) ES+ 298; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CD₃OD) δ ppm 7.50 (s, 1H), 7.46 (d, *J* = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 7.21-7.14 (m, 3H), 6.86 (d, *J* = 2.1 Hz, 1H), 6.85 (d, *J* = 1.9 Hz, 1H), 3.76 (s, 3H), 3.06-2.84 (m, 5H), 2.13-2.05 (m, 1H), 1.97-1.85 (m, 1H).

Example 4

[00192] The following compounds were prepared in a fashion analogous to that described in Example 3 starting from the intermediates which were prepared as described above and the corresponding boronic acids or esters. Where the boronic acid or ester used contained an N-Boc group, this was removed in the final step following the procedure outlined in Example 30, step 3.

Compound	LC-MS
I-104	ES+ 298 (FA)
I-102	ES+ 325 (FA)
I-101	ES+ 302 (FA)
I-100	ES+ 268 (FA)
I-99	ES+ 269 (AA)
I-92	ES+ 325 (FA)
I-90	ES+ 302 (FA)
I-89	ES+ 268 (FA)
I-88	ES+ 269 (FA)
I-110	ES+ 298 (FA)
I-109	ES+ 336 (FA)
I-116	ES+ 298 (FA)
I-115	ES+ 336 (FA)
I-113	ES+ 336 (FA)
I-120	ES+ 269 (AA)
I-119	ES+ 298 (FA)
I-121	ES+ 269 (AA)
I-185	ES+ 336 (FA)
I-190	ES+ 353 (FA)
I-183	ES+ 325 (FA)

**Example 5: 6-[2-(3-fluorophenyl)ethyl]-N-hydroxy-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxamide
Compound I-103**



Step 1: methyl 6-[(3-fluorophenyl)ethynyl]-7,8-dihydronaphthalene-2-carboxylate Intermediate 12

[00193] A mixture of methyl 6-[(trifluoromethyl)sulfonyl]oxy-7,8-dihydronaphthalene-2-carboxylate (0.22 g, 0.65 mmol) in DMF (8.8 mL), copper(I) iodide (12.4 mg, 0.065 mmol), tetrakis(triphenylphosphine)palladium(0) (75.6 mg, 0.065 mmol) and triethylamine (0.182 mL, 1.31 mmol) was degassed with argon. The reaction mixture was stirred for 1 h at rt. 1-Ethynyl-3-fluorobenzene (0.25 mL, 2.16 mmol) was added and the reaction mixture was heated at 60 °C overnight. After cooling to rt, the reaction mixture was diluted with water and extracted with EtOAc (2 x). The organic phases were washed with brine, dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified by silica gel chromatography (0-10 % EtOAc / hexane) to afford methyl 6-[(3-fluorophenyl)ethynyl]-7,8-dihydronaphthalene-2-carboxylate (166 mg, 83%). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ ppm 7.85 (dd, *J* = 7.8, 1.7 Hz, 1H), 7.81 (s, 1H), 7.34-7.29 (m, 1H), 7.28-7.26 (m, 1H), 7.20-7.15 (m, 1H), 7.12 (d, *J* = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 7.07-7.00 (m, 1H), 6.91 (s, 1H), 3.91 (s, 3H), 2.94 (t, *J* = 8.2 Hz, 2H), 2.59-2.54 (m, 2H).

**Step 2: methyl 6-[2-(3-fluorophenyl)ethyl]-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxylate
Intermediate 13**

[00194] The title compound was prepared from methyl 6-[(3-fluorophenyl)ethynyl]-7,8-dihydronaphthalene-2-carboxylate following the procedure outlined in Example 3, step 2 (157 mg, 95 %). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ ppm 7.78-7.73 (m, 2H), 7.25-7.21 (m, 1H), 7.12 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 6.98 (d, *J* = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 6.94-6.85 (m, 2H), 3.89 (s, 3H), 2.95 (dd, *J* = 17.4, 4.3 Hz, 1H), 2.90-2.76 (m, 2H),

2.75-2.70 (m, 2H), 2.50 (dd, $J = 17.0, 10.1$ Hz, 1H), 2.05-1.97 (m, 1H), 1.83-1.74 (m, 1H), 1.73-1.66 (m, 2H), 1.51-1.40 (m, 1H).

Step 3: 6-[2-(3-Fluorophenyl)ethyl]-*N*-hydroxy-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxamide

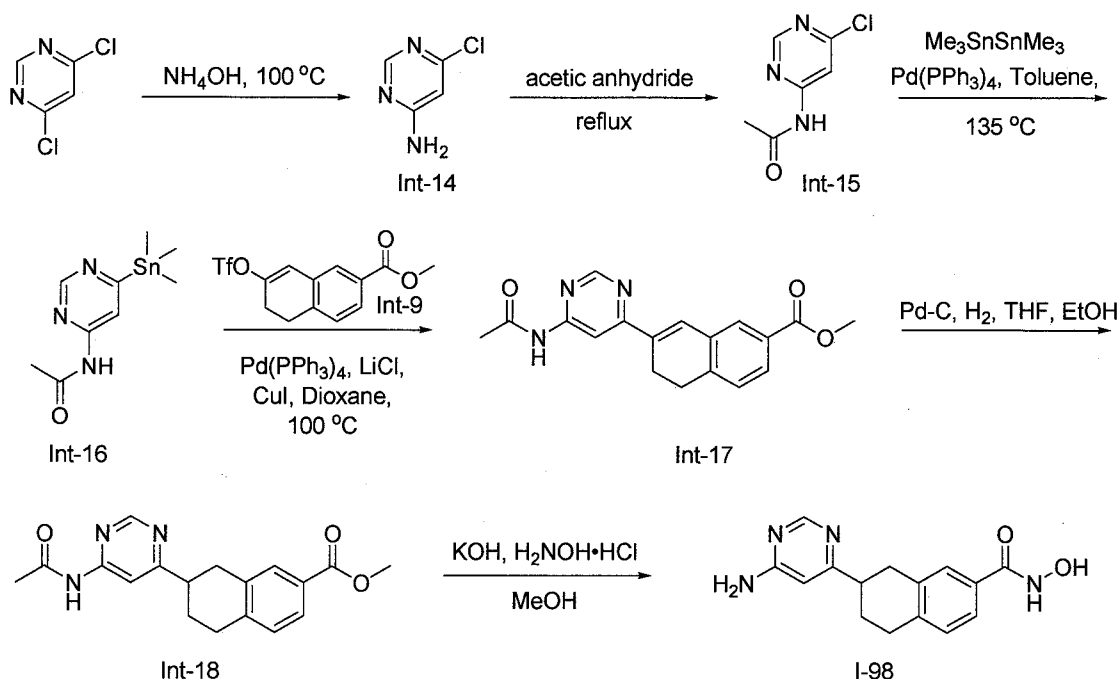
Compound I-103

[00195] The title compound was prepared from methyl 6-[2-(3-fluorophenyl)ethyl]-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxylate following the procedure outlined in Example 3, step 3. (97 mg, 62 %) LC-MS (FA) ES+ 314; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CD_3OD) δ ppm 7.43 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 2H), 7.25 (dt, $J = 7.9, 6.3$ Hz, 1H), 7.13 (d, $J = 7.8$ Hz, 1H), 7.02 (d, $J = 7.6$ Hz, 1H), 6.95 (d, $J = 10.2$ Hz, 1H), 6.87 (dt, $J = 8.4, 2.0$ Hz, 1H), 2.94 (dd, $J = 17.0, 3.6$ Hz, 1H), 2.90-2.78 (m, 2H), 2.77-2.72 (m, 2H), 2.47 (dd, $J = 16.9, 9.7$ Hz, 1H), 2.02 (d, $J = 12.7$ Hz, 1H), 1.80-1.64 (m, 3H), 1.50-1.38 (m, 1H).

Example 6: *N*-hydroxy-7-(2-phenylethyl)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxamide Compound I-93

[00196] The title compound was prepared from methyl 7-[[[(trifluoromethyl)sulfonyl]oxy]-5,6-dihydronaphthalene-2-carboxylate following the procedures outlined in Example 5, using ethynylbenzene in the place of 1-ethynyl-3-fluorobenzene. LC-MS (FA) ES+ 296; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CD_3OD) δ ppm 7.46-7.41 (m, 2H), 7.27-7.18 (m, 4H), 7.16-7.10 (m, 2H), 2.95 (dd, $J = 16.4, 3.8$ Hz, 1H), 2.90-2.77 (m, 2H), 2.76-2.70 (m, 2H), 2.48 (dd, $J = 16.4, 9.8$ Hz, 1H), 2.05-1.98 (m, 1H), 1.79-1.64 (m, 3H), 1.49-1.38 (m, 1H).

**Example 7: 7-(6-aminopyrimidin-4-yl)-N-hydroxy-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxamide
Compound I-98**



Step 1: 6-chloropyrimidin-4-amine Intermediate 14

[00197] 4,6-Dichloropyrimidine (7.5 g, 50 mmol) was suspended in ammonium hydroxide (64 mL) in a sealed tube. The tube was sealed and heated at 100 °C in an oil bath overnight. The reaction mixture was cooled to rt. The solid was removed by filtration, washed with water and dried under high vacuum to afford 6-chloropyrimidin-4-amine (5.23 g, 80%) LC-MS (AA) ES+ 130.

Step 2: N-(6-chloropyrimidin-4-yl)acetamide Intermediate 15

[00198] 6-Chloropyrimidin-4-amine (1.47 g, 11.3 mmol) was suspended in acetic anhydride (22.7 mL, 241 mmol) and the reaction mixture was heated at reflux for 5 h. The solvent was removed under reduced pressure. The residue was suspended in toluene, concentrated to dryness (2 x) and dried under high vacuum to afford N-(6-chloropyrimidin-4-yl)acetamide (2.00 g, 98%) LC-MS (AA) ES+ 172.

Step 3: N-[6-(trimethylstannyl)pyrimidin-4-yl]acetamide Intermediate 16

[00199] To a 500 mL round bottom flask fitted with a stir bar, reflux condenser and 3-way valve was added N-(6-chloropyrimidin-4-yl)acetamide (2.88 g, 16.8 mmol) and tetrakis(triphenylphosphine)palladium(0) (0.81 g, 0.7 mmol). The flask was flushed with argon and toluene (173 mL, 1630 mmol) was added. Hexamethylditin (3.84 mL, 18.5 mmol) was added by syringe and the resulting mixture was heated at 135 °C in an oil bath for 5 h under an atmosphere of argon. The reaction mixture was cooled to rt and 12.5 g of Celite was added and the mixture was concentrated to

dryness under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by silica gel chromatography (30-90% EtOAc / hexane) to afford *N*-[6-(trimethylstannyl)pyrimidin-4-yl]acetamide (2.9 g, 56%) LC-MS (AA) ES+ 302.

Step 4: methyl 7-[6-(acetylamino)pyrimidin-4-yl]-5,6-dihydronaphthalene-2-carboxylate

Intermediate 17

[00200] A mixture of methyl 7-[(trifluoromethyl)sulfonyl]oxy}-5,6-dihydronaphthalene-2-carboxylate (0.169 g, 0.502 mmol), *N*-[6-(trimethylstannyl)pyrimidin-4-yl]acetamide (0.196 g, 0.653 mmol), 1,4-dioxane (16.9 mL), lithium chloride (31.9 mg, 0.753 mmol), copper(I) iodide (14.4 mg, 0.075 mmol) and tetrakis(triphenylphosphine)palladium(0) (29 mg, 0.025 mmol) was degassed under argon and heated at 100 °C for 3 h. The reaction mixture was cooled to rt and filtered through a pad of Celite. The filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by silica gel chromatography (0-50 % of 10 % MeOH –DCM / hexane) to afford methyl 7-[6-(acetylamino)pyrimidin-4-yl]-5,6-dihydronaphthalene-2-carboxylate (131 mg, 81%) LC-MS (FA) ES+ 324.

Step 5: methyl 7-[6-(acetylamino)pyrimidin-4-yl]-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxylate

Intermediate 18

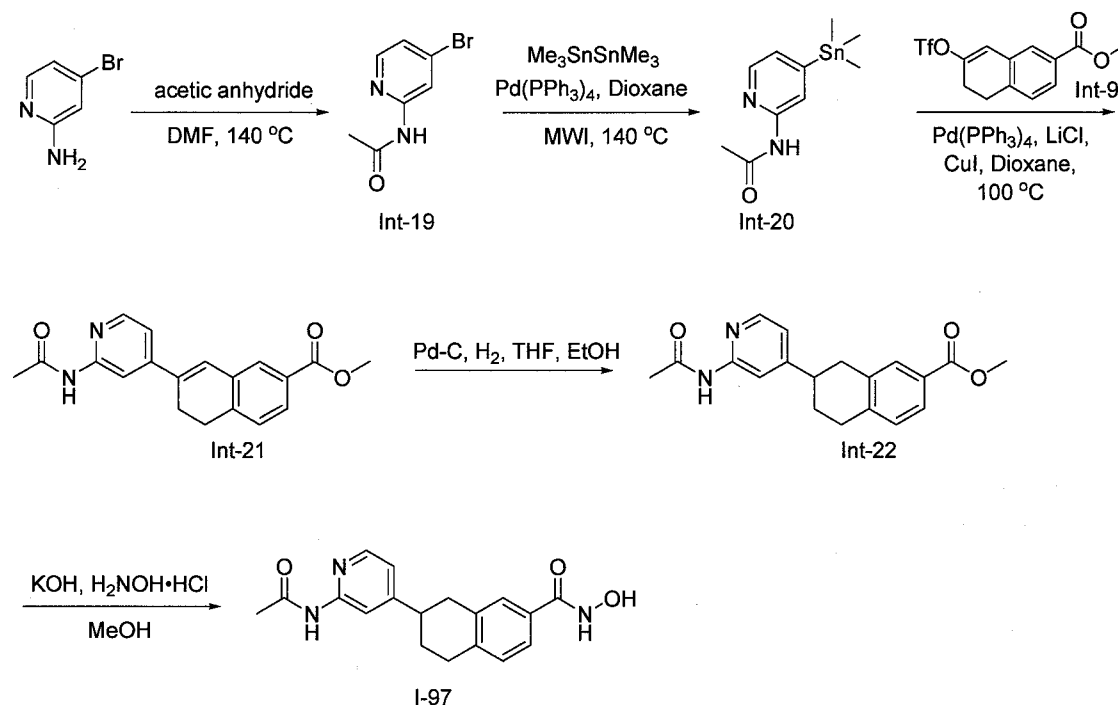
[00201] A mixture of methyl 7-[6-(acetylamino)pyrimidin-4-yl]-5,6-dihydronaphthalene-2-carboxylate (0.131 g, 0.405 mmol), ethanol (1.94 mL), ethyl acetate (1.94 mL), THF (3 mL) and 10% Pd on carbon (43.1 mg, 0.04 mmol) was stirred at rt under an atmosphere of H₂ for 3 days. The reaction mixture was diluted with EtOAc and filtered through Celite. The filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by silica gel chromatography (0-50 % EtOAc / DCM) to give methyl 7-[6-(acetylamino)pyrimidin-4-yl]-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxylate (60 mg, 45 %) LC-MS (FA) ES+ 326.

Step 6: 7-(6-Aminopyrimidin-4-yl)-*N*-hydroxy-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxamide

Compound I-98

[00202] The title compound was prepared from methyl 7-[6-(acetylamino)pyrimidin-4-yl]-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxylate following the procedure outlined in Example 3, step 3. LC-MS (AA) ES+ 285; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CD₃OD) δ ppm 8.31 (d, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 2H), 7.51 (s, 1H), 7.49 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.20 (d, *J* = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 6.46 (s, 1H), 3.11-2.98 (m, 2H), 2.98-2.91 (m, 3H), 2.19-2.11 (m, 1H), 2.02-1.89 (m, 1H).

Example 8: 7-[2-(Acetylamino)pyridin-4-yl]-N-hydroxy-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxamide Compound I-97



Step 1: N-(4-bromopyridin-2-yl)acetamide Intermediate 19

[00203] To a solution of 4-bromopyridin-2-amine (0.9 g, 5.2 mmol) in acetic anhydride (18 mL, 191 mmol) was added *N,N*-dimethylaminopyridine (0.006 g, 0.052 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred at 140 °C for 3 h. The reaction mixture was cooled to rt and ice water (50 mL) was added followed by conc. NH_4OH (~60 mL) to adjust the pH to 8.5. A white solid precipitated and was isolated by filtration. This solid was washed with cold water and then hexanes. The solid was dried under high vacuum to afford *N*-(4-bromopyridin-2-yl)acetamide (858 mg, 77 %) LC-MS (FA) ES+ 216.

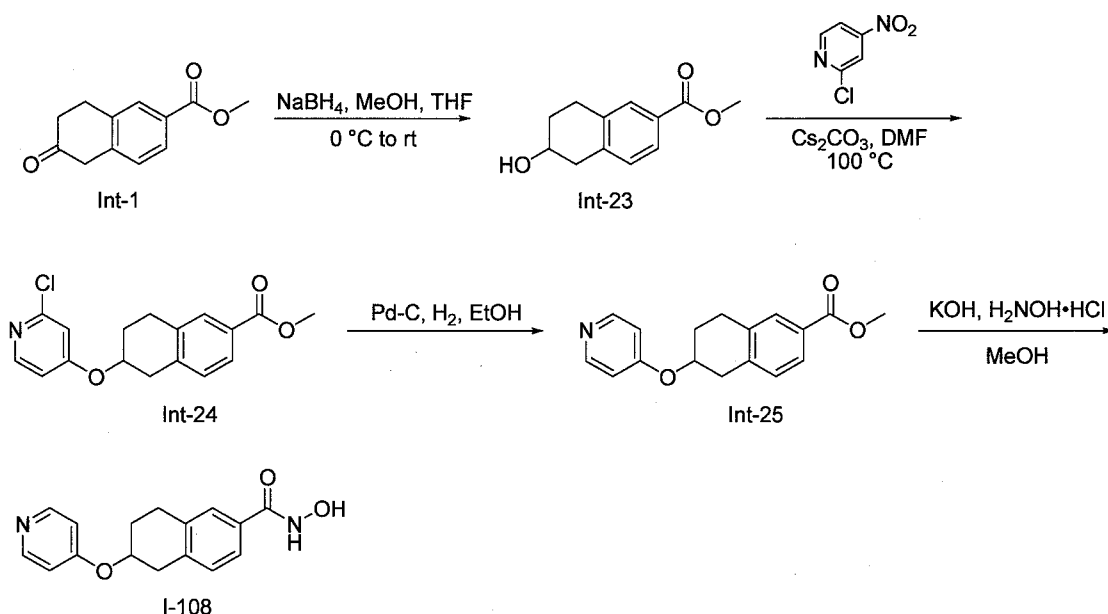
Step 2: N-[4-(trimethylstannyl)pyridin-2-yl]acetamide Intermediate 20

[00204] A mixture of *N*-(4-bromopyridin-2-yl)acetamide (12.6 g, 58.7 mmol), hexamethylditin (25 g, 76.3 mmol) and tetrakis(triphenylphosphine)palladium(0) (3.39 g, 2.93 mmol) in 1,4-dioxane (300 mL) was heated at 95 °C for 3 h. The solvents were removed under reduced pressure. DCM was added and the resulting black precipitate was removed by filtration and washed with DCM. The filtrate was evaporated. The residue was purified by silica gel chromatography (25–40 % EtOAc / hexanes) to afford *N*-[4-(trimethylstannyl)pyridin-2-yl]acetamide (12.6 g, 72 %). ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ ppm 8.33 (s, 1H), 8.22 (s, 1H), 8.17 (dd, J = 4.7, 0.9 Hz, 1H), 7.14 (dd, J = 4.7, 0.6 Hz, 1H), 2.20 (s, 3H), 0.34 (s, 9H).

Step 3: 7-[2-(acetylamino)pyridin-4-yl]-*N*-hydroxy-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxamide
Compound I-97

[00205] The title compound was prepared from 7-[2-(acetylamino)pyridin-4-yl]-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxylate following the procedures outlined in Example 7, Steps 4-6. LC-MS (FA) ES+ 326; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CD₃OD) δ ppm 8.20 (d, *J* = 5.1 Hz, 1H), 8.05 (s, 1H), 7.49 (d, *J* = 6.7 Hz, 2H), 7.20 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 1H), 7.08 (d, *J* = 4.3 Hz, 1H), 3.14-2.92 (m, 5H), 2.20-2.12 (m, 4H), 2.03-1.90 (m, 1H).

Example 9: *N*-hydroxy-6-(pyridin-4-yloxy)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxamide
Compound I-108



Step 1: methyl 6-hydroxy-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxylate Intermediate 23

[00206] A solution of methyl 6-oxo-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxylate (300 mg, 1.47 mmol) in methanol (5 mL) and THF (5 mL) was cooled to 0 °C and sodium borohydride (33.3 mg, 0.89 mmol) was added portion-wise. The reaction mixture was stirred at 0 °C for 30 min, and then allowed to warm to rt. After 90 min, the reaction mixture was neutralized with a few drops of 1N HCl solution and extracted with Et₂O (2 x). The organic phases were washed with water (2 x) and brine, dried over Na₂SO₄ and evaporated. The residue was purified by silica gel chromatography (12 % to 50 % EtOAc / hexane) to afford methyl 6-hydroxy-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxylate (275 mg, 91 %). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ ppm 7.81-7.74 (m, 2H), 7.15 (d, *J* = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 4.21 (dq, *J* = 8.1, 4.8 Hz, 1H), 3.90 (s, 3H), 3.13 (dd, *J* = 16.8, 4.8 Hz, 1H), 3.02 (td, *J* = 16.8, 6.0 Hz, 1H), 2.85 (ddd, *J* = 24.5, 13.0, 7.0 Hz, 2H), 2.14-2.01 (m, 1H), 1.91-1.80 (m, 1H), 1.58 (d, *J* = 4.5 Hz, 1H).

Step 2: methyl 6-[(2-chloropyridin-4-yl)oxy]-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxylate**Intermediate 24**

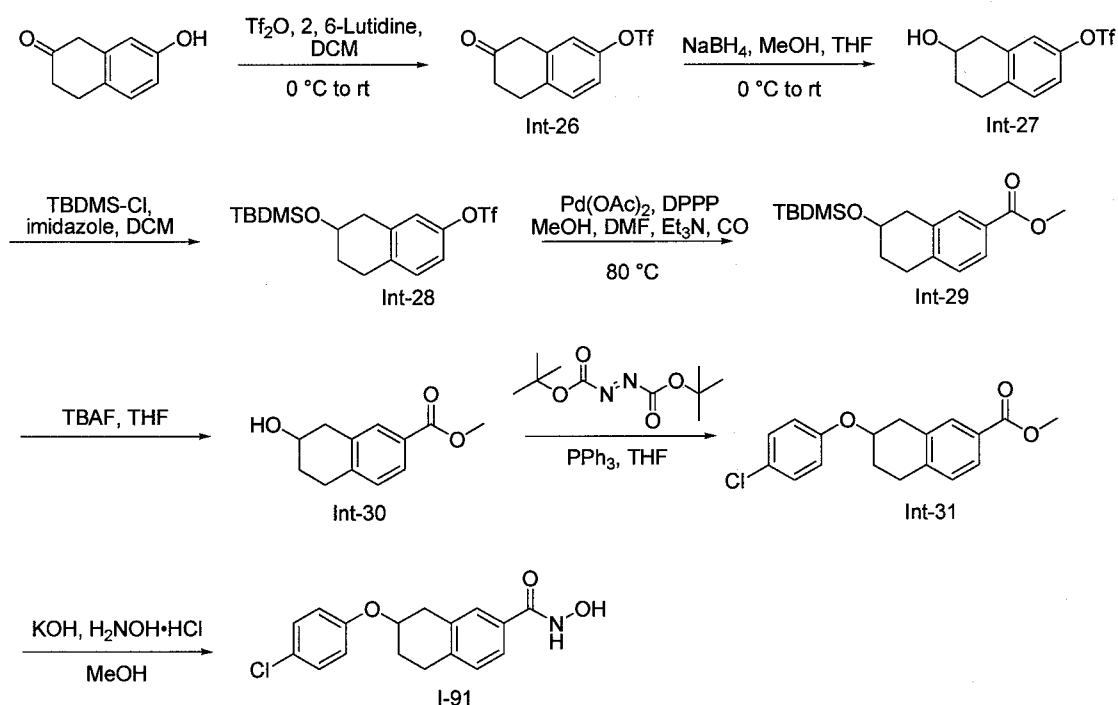
[00207] Methyl 6-hydroxy-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxylate (178 mg, 0.86 mmol), 2-chloro-4-nitropyridine (274 mg, 1.73 mmol), cesium carbonate (844 mg, 2.59 mmol) and DMF (8 mL) were combined in a microwave vial. The vial was sealed and heated to 100 °C in an oil bath. After 2 hours a further portion of 2-chloro-4-nitropyridine (136 mg, 0.86 mmol) was added and heating continued overnight. The reaction mixture was cooled to rt, water was added and the mixture was extracted with EtOAc. The organic phase was washed with water (2 x) and then with brine, dried over Na₂SO₄ and evaporated. The residue was purified by silica gel chromatography (5 % to 20 % EtOAc / hexane) to afford methyl 6-[(2-chloropyridin-4-yl)oxy]-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxylate (126 mg, 56 %). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ ppm 8.20 (d, *J* = 5.8 Hz, 1H), 7.86-7.75 (m, 2H), 7.16 (d, *J* = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 6.86 (d, *J* = 2.2 Hz, 1H), 6.76 (dd, *J* = 5.8, 2.3 Hz, 1H), 4.92-4.80 (m, 1H), 3.91 (s, 3H), 3.25 (dd, *J* = 17.2, 4.7 Hz, 1H), 3.11-3.01 (m, 2H), 2.91 (td, *J* = 17.0, 6.7 Hz, 1H), 2.23-2.09 (m, 2H).

Step 3: methyl 6-(pyridin-4-yloxy)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxylate Intermediate 25

[00208] A mixture of methyl 6-[(2-chloropyridin-4-yl)oxy]-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxylate (126 mg, 0.4 mmol) and 10 % palladium on carbon (10 mg) in ethanol (4 mL) was hydrogenated at atmospheric pressure (hydrogen balloon) over 48 h. The mixture was diluted with EtOAc and filtered through Celite. The filtrate was evaporated and purified by silica gel chromatography (2 % to 8 % MeOH / DCM) to afford methyl 6-(pyridin-4-yloxy)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxylate (63 mg, 56 %). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ ppm 8.48-8.38 (m, 2H), 7.87-7.74 (m, 2H), 7.16 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 6.86-6.79 (m, 2H), 4.92-4.84 (m, 1H), 3.91 (s, 3H), 3.26 (dd, *J* = 17.0, 4.8 Hz, 1H), 3.12-3.00 (m, 2H), 2.95-2.85 (m, 1H), 2.25-2.05 (m, 2H).

Step 4: N-hydroxy-6-(pyridin-4-yloxy)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxamide Compound I-108

[00209] The title compound was prepared from methyl 6-(pyridin-4-yloxy)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxylate following the procedure outlined in Example 3, step 3 (24 %). LC-MS: (AA) ES+ 285; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CD₃OD) δ ppm 8.37-8.29 (m, 2H), 7.52 (s, 1H), 7.49 (d, *J* = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 7.18 (d, *J* = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 7.03-7.01 (m, 2H), 5.08-5.01 (m, 1H), 3.08-2.88 (m, 4H), 2.23-2.07 (m, 2H).

Example 10: 7-(4-chlorophenoxy)-N-hydroxy-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxamide I-91**Step 1: 7-oxo-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalen-2-yl trifluoromethanesulfonate Intermediate 26**

[00210] To a solution of 7-hydroxy-3,4-dihydronaphthalen-2(1H)-one (3.82 g, 23.6 mmol) in DCM (100 mL) and 2, 6-lutidine (3.27 mL, 28.3 mmol) at 0 °C was added trifluoromethanesulfonic anhydride (4.76 mL, 28.3 mmol) drop-wise. The reaction mixture was stirred at 0 °C for 30 min, and then allowed to warm to rt. After 30 min, the reaction mixture was diluted with DCM and washed with 1N HCl and then brine. The organic phase was dried over Na₂SO₄ and evaporated. The residue was purified by silica gel chromatography (7 % to 30 % EtOAc / hexane) to afford 7-oxo-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalen-2-yl trifluoromethanesulfonate (5.96 g, 86 %). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ ppm 7.32 (d, *J* = 8.3 Hz, 1H), 7.14 (dd, *J* = 8.3, 2.6 Hz, 1H), 7.06 (d, *J* = 2.5 Hz, 1H), 3.62 (s, 2H), 3.10 (t, *J* = 6.7 Hz, 2H), 2.60-2.56 (m, 2H).

Step 2: 7-hydroxy-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalen-2-yl trifluoromethanesulfonate Intermediate 27

[00211] The title compound was prepared from methyl 7-oxo-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalen-2-yl trifluoromethanesulfonate following the procedure outlined in Example 9, step 1. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ ppm 7.16 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 7.05-6.97 (m, 2H), 4.21 (dq, *J* = 8.1, 8.1, 7.8, 4.8 Hz, 1H), 3.10 (dd, *J* = 16.8, 4.8 Hz, 1H), 2.99 (td, *J* = 17.2, 6.0 Hz, 1H), 2.88-2.75 (m, 2H), 2.10-1.99 (m, 1H), 1.87 (dtd, *J* = 14.3, 8.6, 5.8 Hz, 1H), 1.58 (d, *J* = 4.3 Hz, 1H).

Step 3: 7-[[*tert*-butyl(dimethyl)silyl]oxy]-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalen-2-yl trifluoromethanesulfonate Intermediate 28

[00212] To a solution of 7-hydroxy-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalen-2-yl trifluoromethanesulfonate (2.23 g, 7.53 mmol) in DCM (35 mL), was added 1*H*-imidazole (769 mg, 11.3 mmol) and *tert*-butyldimethylsilyl chloride (1.7 g, 11.3 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred at rt overnight. The mixture was diluted with DCM and washed with water and then brine. The organic phase was dried over Na₂SO₄ and evaporated. The residue was purified by silica gel chromatography (0 % to 5 % EtOAc / hexane) to afford 7-[[*tert*-butyl(dimethyl)silyl]oxy]-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalen-2-yl trifluoromethanesulfonate (2.40 g, 78 %). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ ppm 7.13 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 7.01-6.94 (m, 2H), 4.16-4.08 (m, 1H), 3.01-2.91 (m, 2H), 2.81-2.71 (m, 2H), 1.98-1.88 (m, 1H), 1.86-1.75 (m, 1H), 0.88 (s, 9H), 0.10 (s, 3H), 0.09 (s, 3H).

Step 4: methyl 7-[[*tert*-butyl(dimethyl)silyl]oxy]-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxylate Intermediate 29

[00213] A solution of 7-[[*tert*-butyl(dimethyl)silyl]oxy]-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalen-2-yl trifluoromethanesulfonate (2.4 g, 5.85 mmol) in DMF (23 mL) and methanol (35 mL) was degassed with nitrogen. Palladium(II) acetate (328 mg, 1.46 mmol), 1,3-bis(diphenylphosphino)propane (603 mg, 1.46 mmol) and triethylamine (8.15 mL, 58.5 mmol) were added. The solution was degassed again and CO gas was bubbled through the solution for approximately 2 min. The reaction flask was fitted with a condenser and a CO balloon and the reaction mixture was heated at 80 °C for 2 h, the methanol was evaporated and water was added. The mixture was extracted with EtOAc and the organic phase was washed with water (2 x) and then brine, dried over Na₂SO₄ and evaporated. The residue was purified twice by silica gel chromatography (0 % to 8 % EtOAc / hexane, then 2 % to 8 % EtOAc / hexane) to afford methyl 7-[[*tert*-butyl(dimethyl)silyl]oxy]-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxylate (929 mg, 50 %). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ ppm 7.77-7.72 (m, 2H), 7.13 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 1H), 4.17-4.06 (m, 1H), 3.89 (s, 3H), 3.05-2.94 (m, 2H), 2.86-2.73 (m, 2H), 2.02-1.90 (m, 1H), 1.86-1.74 (m, 1H), 0.89 (s, 9H), 0.09 (s, 3H), 0.09 (s, 3H).

Step 5: methyl 7-hydroxy-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxylate Intermediate 30

[00214] To a solution of methyl 7-[[*tert*-butyl(dimethyl)silyl]oxy]-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxylate (162 mg, 0.51 mmol) in THF (5 mL), was added tetra-*n*-butylammonium fluoride (1.0M in THF, 0.61 mL, 0.61 mmol) drop-wise. The reaction mixture was stirred at rt overnight. The solvents were evaporated and the residue was purified by silica gel chromatography (12 % to 50 % EtOAc / hexane) to afford methyl 7-hydroxy-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxylate (85 mg, 82 %). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ ppm 7.79-7.76 (m, 2H), 7.16 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 1H), 4.25-4.17 (m, 1H), 3.90 (s,

3H), 3.13 (dd, $J = 16.3, 5.0$ Hz, 1H), 3.02 (td, $J = 17.4, 5.9$ Hz, 1H), 2.92-2.76 (m, 2H), 2.12-2.02 (m, 1H), 1.92-1.81 (m, 1H), 1.59 (d, $J = 4.4$ Hz, 1H).

Step 6: methyl 7-(4-chlorophenoxy)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxylate Intermediate 31

[00215] To a mixture of methyl 7-hydroxy-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxylate (100 mg, 0.48 mmol), 4-chlorophenol (102 mg, 0.8 mmol) and triphenylphosphine (209 mg, 0.8 mmol) in THF (2.5 mL) was added a solution of di-*tert*-butyl azodicarboxylate (184.2 mg, 0.8 mmol) in THF (1 mL) at 0 °C. The reaction mixture was allowed to warm to rt and stirred for 2 h. The solvents were evaporated and the residue was purified by silica gel chromatography (0 % to 10 % EtOAc / hexane) to afford methyl 7-(4-chlorophenoxy)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxylate (50 mg, 32 %). ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ ppm 7.82-7.77 (m, 2H), 7.26-7.20 (m, 2H), 7.18 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 1H), 6.88-6.83 (m, 2H), 4.76-4.68 (m, 1H), 3.90 (s, 3H), 3.20 (dd, $J = 16.8, 4.7$ Hz, 1H), 3.11-2.99 (m, 2H), 2.92-2.81 (m, 1H), 2.15-2.02 (m, 2H).

Step 7: 7-(4-chlorophenoxy)-*N*-hydroxy-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxamide Compound I-91

[00216] The title compound was prepared from methyl 7-(4-chlorophenoxy)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxylate following the procedure outlined in Example 3, step 3 (58 %). LC-MS: (AA) ES+ 318; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, d_6 -DMSO) δ ppm 7.51-7.47 (m, 2H), 7.34-7.29 (m, 2H), 7.17 (d, $J = 8.2$ Hz, 1H), 7.03-6.99 (m, 2H), 4.89-4.82 (m, 1H), 3.17 (dd, $J = 16.5, 4.2$ Hz, 1H), 2.93-2.80 (m, 3H), 2.10-2.01 (m, 1H), 1.98-1.89 (m, 1H).

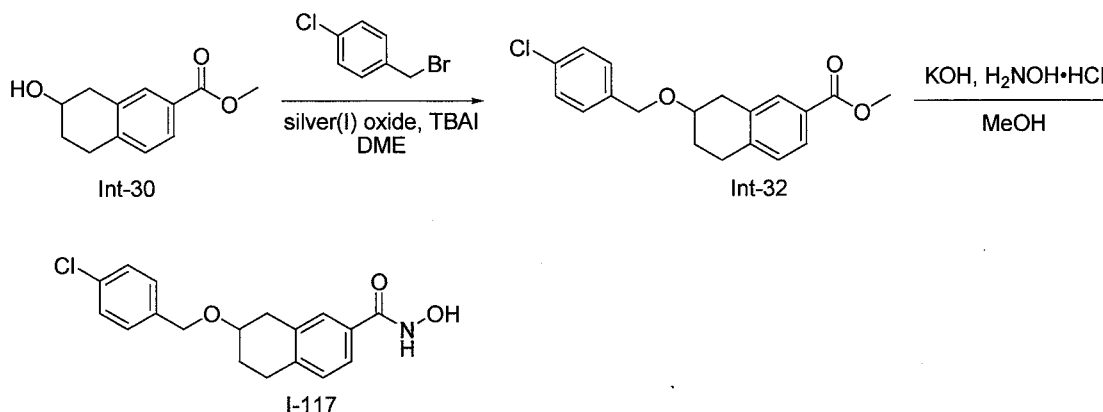
Example 11: *N*-hydroxy-7-phenoxy-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxamide Compound I-87

[00217] The title compound was prepared following the procedures outlined in Example 10, substituting phenol for 4-chlorophenol. LC-MS: (AA) ES+ 284; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, d_6 -DMSO) δ ppm 7.51-7.47 (m, 2H), 7.31-7.25 (m, 2H), 7.17 (d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, 1H), 6.99-6.89 (m, 3H), 4.90-4.82 (m, 1H), 3.17 (dd, $J = 16.8, 4.6$ Hz, 1H), 2.95-2.76 (m, 3H), 2.11-2.02 (m, 1H), 1.98-1.89 (m, 1H).

Example 12: *N*-hydroxy-7-(pyridin-4-yloxy)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxamide Compound I-86

[00218] The title compound was prepared from methyl 7-hydroxy-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxylate following the procedures outlined in Example 9. LC-MS: (AA) ES+ 285; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, d_6 -DMSO) δ ppm 8.38-8.35 (m, 2H), 7.51-7.48 (m, 2H), 7.16 (d, $J = 8.6$ Hz, 1H), 7.03-6.99 (m, 2H), 5.04-4.97 (m, 1H), 3.21 (dd, $J = 16.6, 4.7$ Hz, 1H), 2.96-2.84 (m, 3H), 2.15-2.04 (m, 1H), 2.02-1.91 (m, 1H).

**Example 13: 7-[(4-chlorobenzyl)oxy]-*N*-hydroxy-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxamide
Compound I-117**



Step 1: methyl 7-[(4-chlorobenzyl)oxy]-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxylate Intermediate 32

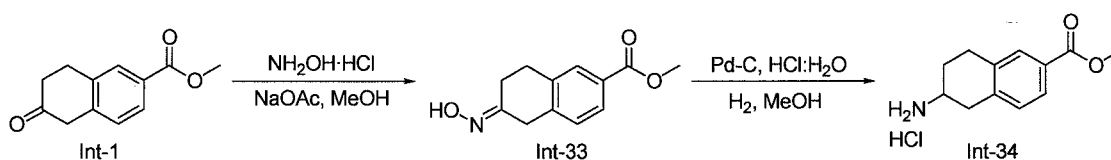
[00219] To a solution of methyl 7-hydroxy-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxylate (100 mg, 0.48 mmol) and 4-chlorobenzyl bromide (299 mg, 1.45 mmol) in 1,2-dimethoxyethane (10 mL) was added tetra-*n*-butylammonium iodide (358 mg, 0.97 mmol) and silver(I) oxide (337 mg, 1.45 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred at rt overnight. The solid was removed by filtration and the resulting filtrate was diluted with ethyl acetate. The organic phases were washed with 10% sodium thiosulfate solution, water, and brine, dried (Na₂SO₄) and evaporated. The residue was purified by silica gel chromatography (0 % to 10 % EtOAc / hexane) to afford methyl 7-[(4-chlorobenzyl)oxy]-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxylate (98 mg, 61 %). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ ppm 7.79-7.74 (m, 2H), 7.33-7.27 (m, 4H), 7.15 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 1H), 4.60 (dd, *J* = 15.8, 12.3 Hz, 2H), 3.92-3.84 (m, 4H), 3.11 (dd, *J* = 16.6, 4.5 Hz, 1H), 3.06-2.97 (m, 1H), 2.91 (dd, *J* = 16.6, 7.2 Hz, 1H), 2.86-2.77 (m, 1H), 2.13-2.05 (m, 1H), 1.98-1.88 (m, 1H).

**Step 2: 7-[(4-chlorobenzyl)oxy]-*N*-hydroxy-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxamide
Compound I-117**

[00220] The title compound was prepared from methyl 7-[(4-chlorobenzyl)oxy]-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxylate following the procedure outlined in Example 3, step 3 (61 %). LC-MS: (AA) ES+ 332; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ ppm 7.48-7.40 (m, 2H), 7.32-7.27 (m, 4H), 7.14 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 4.58 (dd, *J* = 18.6, 12.3 Hz, 2H), 3.91-3.84 (m, 1H), 3.11-2.95 (m, 2H), 2.86 (dd, *J* = 16.7, 7.1 Hz, 1H), 2.84-2.74 (m, 1H), 2.11-2.01 (m, 1H), 1.98-1.89 (m, 1H).

Example 14: 7-ethoxy-*N*-hydroxy-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxamide Compound I-118

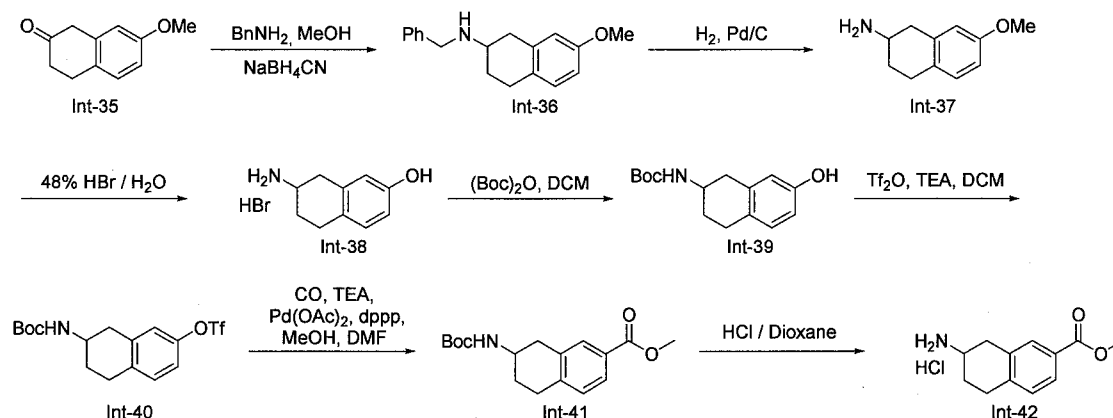
[00221] The title compound was prepared following the procedures outlined in Example 13, substituting iodoethane for 4-chlorobenzyl bromide. LC-MS: (AA) ES+ 236; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ ppm 7.42-7.36 (m, 2H), 7.03 (d, *J* = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 3.76-3.68 (m, 1H), 3.63-3.50 (m, 2H), 2.98 (dd, *J* = 16.6, 4.8 Hz, 1H), 2.94-2.85 (m, 1H), 2.78-2.67 (m, 2H), 2.04-1.95 (m, 1H), 1.86-1.75 (m, 1H), 1.20 (t, *J* = 7.1 Hz, 3H).

Example 15: methyl 6-amino-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxylate hydrochloride**Intermediate 34****Step 1: Methyl 6-(hydroxyimino)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxylate Intermediate 33**

[00222] A mixture of methyl 6-oxo-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxylate (1.92 g, 9.4 mmol), hydroxylamine hydrochloride (3.92 g, 56.4 mmol), and sodium acetate (4.63 g, 56.4 mmol) in MeOH (90 mL) was heated to 50 °C for 2 h. The solution was then concentrated and EtOAc (250 mL) and water (50 mL) were added. After separation, the organic phase was washed with water (50 mL) and the combined aqueous phases were extracted with EtOAc (3 × 250 mL). The combined organic phases were washed with brine (50 mL), dried (MgSO₄), and concentrated. Purification by silica gel chromatography (EtOAc: hexanes, 1:9 to 1:4) yielded methyl 6-(hydroxyimino)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxylate (0.972 g, 47.2%). LC-MS: (FA) ES+ 220.

Step 2: methyl 6-amino-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxylate hydrochloride Intermediate 34

[00223] Methyl 6-(hydroxyimino)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxylate was dissolved in MeOH (100 mL) and the solution was degassed with nitrogen. Palladium on carbon (0.301 g, 10 wt. %) and hydrochloric acid (6.27 mL, 75.2 mmol, 12.0 M in water) were quickly added to the solution. The mixture was purged with H₂ twice and then stirred under 1 atm of H₂ gas for 16 h at rt. The suspension was then filtered through a pad of Celite and concentrated to give methyl 6-amino-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxylate hydrochloride (1.01 g, 44.4%). LC-MS: (FA) ES+ 206; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CD₃OD) δ ppm 7.81 (s, 1 H), 7.78 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1 H), 7.23 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1 H), 3.87 (s, 3 H), 3.58 (m, 1 H), 3.25 (dd, *J* = 16.0, 5.3 Hz, 1 H), 3.00 (m, 2 H), 2.88 (dd, *J* = 16.6, 9.8 Hz, 1 H), 2.25 (m, 1 H), 1.86 (m, 1 H).

Example 16: methyl 7-amino-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxylate. HCl Intermediate 42**Step 1: N-benzyl-7-methoxy-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-2-amine Intermediate 36**

[00224] Into a round bottom flask was added 7-methoxy-3,4-dihydronaphthalen-2(1H)-one (5.75 g, 32.6 mmol), benzylamine (3.56 mL, 32.6 mmol), methanol (200 mL) and acetic acid (3.71 mL, 65.2 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred at rt for 30 minutes and then cooled to 0 °C. Sodium cyanoborohydride (3.07 g, 48.9 mmol) was carefully and the reaction mixture was allowed to warm to rt and stirred overnight. Approximately 2/3 of the solvent was evaporated and sat. NaHCO_3 solution was added. The aqueous phase was extracted with EtOAc (2 x). The combined organic phases were washed with brine, dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified by silica gel chromatography (0-5 % MeOH / DCM) to afford N-benzyl-7-methoxy-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-2-amine (8.48 g, 97%). LC-MS (FA) ES+ 268.

Step 2: 7-methoxy-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-2-amine Intermediate 37

[00225] A mixture of N-benzyl-7-methoxy-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-2-amine (7.23 g, 27 mmol), ethanol (90 mL), acetic acid (24 mL) and palladium hydroxide (0.9 g, 6.4 mmol) was stirred at rt under an atmosphere of H_2 for 4 days. The reaction mixture was filtered through a pad of Celite. The solids were washed with EtOAc several times and the filtrate was concentrated. The crude compound was purified by silica gel chromatography (0-5 % MeOH / DCM and 20-100 % of 1 % NH_4OH / 10 % MeOH / DCM in DCM) to give 7-methoxy-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-2-amine (3.93 g, 82%). LC-MS (AA) ES+ 178.

Step 3: 7-amino-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalen-2-ol·HBr Intermediate 38

[00226] A mixture of 7-methoxy-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-2-amine (3.93 g, 22.2 mmol) in 48 % HBr / water (20 mL) and acetic acid (10 mL) was heated at 110 °C overnight. The reaction mixture was cooled to rt and the solvent was removed. The residue was suspended in toluene, concentrated and dried under high vacuum to afford 7-amino-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalen-2-ol·HBr (5.39 g, 99%) LC-MS (AA) ES+ 164.

Step 4: *tert*-butyl (7-hydroxy-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-2-yl)carbamate Intermediate 39

[00227] To a mixture of 7-amino-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalen-2-ol•HBr (1.01 g, 4.14 mmol) in DMF (4.8 mL) was added TEA (2.02 mL, 14.4 mmol) followed by di-*tert*-butyldicarbonate (1.17 g, 5.38 mmol) and the reaction mixture was stirred for 6 h. Water was added and the mixture was extracted with EtOAc (2 x). The organic phases were washed with brine, dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified by silica gel chromatography (0-50 % EtOAc / Hexanes) to give *tert*-butyl (7-hydroxy-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-2-yl)carbamate (930 mg, 85%). LC-MS (FA) ES+ 264.

Step 5: 7-[(*tert*-butoxycarbonyl)amino]-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalen-2-yl trifluoromethanesulfonate Intermediate 40

[00228] Into a solution of *tert*-butyl (7-hydroxy-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-2-yl)carbamate (1.1 g, 4.18 mmol) in DCM (20 mL) was added triethylamine (1.75 mL, 10.2 mmol). The resulting reaction mixture was cooled to 0 °C then trifluoromethanesulfonic anhydride (0.84 mL, 5 mmol) was added dropwise. The reaction mixture was stirred at 0 °C for 1 h and rt for 2 h. The mixture was poured into ice and extracted with DCM (2 x). The extracts were washed with sat. NaHCO₃ solution and brine, dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified by silica gel chromatography (20-50 % EtOAc / hexanes) to afford 7-[(*tert*-butoxycarbonyl)amino]-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalen-2-yl trifluoromethanesulfonate (1.46 g, 88%). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ ppm 7.15 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 1H), 7.02 (dd, *J* = 8.5, 2.6 Hz, 1H), 6.97 (d, *J* = 2.4 Hz, 1H), 4.58 (s, 1H), 3.96 (s, 1H), 3.14 (dd, *J* = 16.5, 4.7 Hz, 1H), 2.88 (dd, *J* = 12.5, 6.0 Hz, 2H), 2.65 (dd, *J* = 16.6, 8.5 Hz, 1H), 2.12-2.04 (m, 1H), 1.80-1.68 (m, 1H), 1.46 (s, 9H).

Step 6: methyl 7-[(*tert*-butoxycarbonyl)amino]-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxylate Intermediate 41

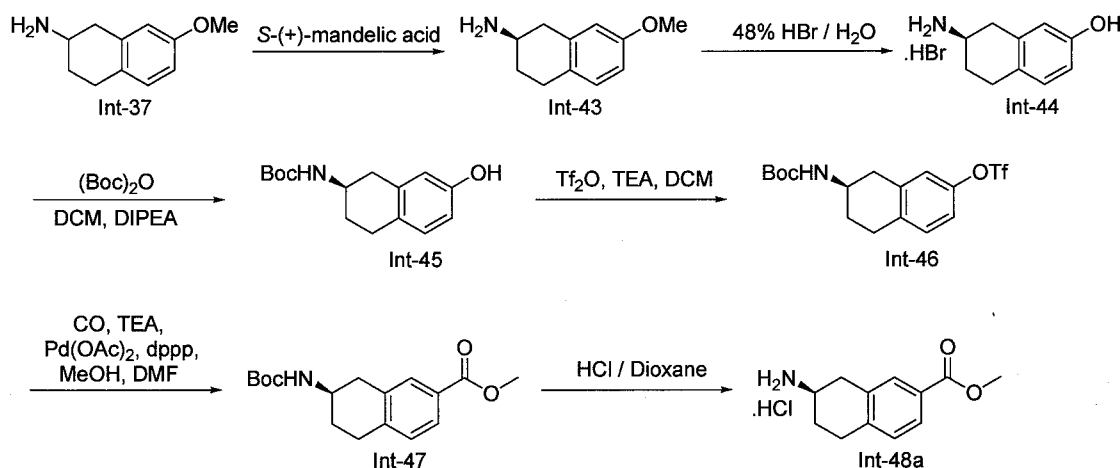
[00229] A mixture of 7-[(*tert*-butoxycarbonyl)amino]-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalen-2-yl trifluoromethanesulfonate (0.992 g, 2.51 mmol), triethylamine (3.497 mL, 25.09 mmol), methanol (15 mL), and DMF (10 mL) was degassed under nitrogen for 15 min. To the solution was added 1,3-bis(diphenylphosphino)propane (0.259 g, 0.627 mmol) and palladium (II) acetate (0.141 g, 0.627 mmol). CO was bubbled through the solution for 5 min and the mixture was heated at 80 °C overnight under an atmosphere of carbon monoxide. The solvents were evaporated and suspended in EtOAc. Water was added and the mixture was extracted with EtOAc (2 x). The organic phases were washed with brine, dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified by silica gel chromatography (0-30 % EtOAc / hexanes) to give methyl 7-[(*tert*-butoxycarbonyl)amino]-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxylate (420 mg, 55%). ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ ppm 7.77 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.15 (d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 4.56 (s, 1H), 3.98 (s, 1H), 3.89 (s, 3H), 3.14 (dd, *J* = 16.4, 5.0 Hz, 1H),

2.91 (t, $J = 6.6$ Hz, 2H), 2.66 (dd, $J = 16.4, 8.4$ Hz, 1H), 2.16-2.04 (m, 1H), 1.82-1.65 (m, 1H), 1.46 (s, 9H).

Step 7: methyl 7-amino-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxylate•HCl Intermediate 42

[00230] Methyl 7-[(tert-butoxycarbonyl)amino]-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxylate (0.42 g, 1.38 mmol) was dissolved in DCM (6 mL) and 4.0 M hydrochloric acid in 1,4-dioxane (3 mL, 12 mmol) was added. The reaction mixture was stirred at rt for 4 h. After 4 h, the reaction mixture was concentrated and dried under vacuum to afford methyl 7-amino-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxylate•HCl (326 mg, 98 %). LC-MS (FA) ES+ 206; ^1H NMR (300 MHz, d_6 -DMSO) δ ppm 8.34 (s, 1H), 7.71 (d, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 1H), 7.25 (d, $J = 8.1$ Hz, 1H), 3.82 (s, 3H), 3.52-3.39 (m, 1H), 3.16 (dd, $J = 16.4, 5.0$ Hz, 1H), 3.00-2.80 (m, 3H), 2.14 (d, $J = 14.6$ Hz, 1H), 1.86-1.70 (m, 1H).

Example 17: methyl (7R)-7-amino-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxylate•HCl Intermediate 48a



Step 1: (2R)-7-methoxy-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-2-amine Intermediate 43

[00231] To a stirred solution of *S*-(+)-mandelic acid (15.4 g, 101 mmol), isopropyl alcohol (78 mL) and 80 / 20 methanol / water (51 mL) was added a solution of 7-methoxy-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-2-amine (17.7 g, 109 mmol) in toluene (10 mL) and 80 / 20 methanol / water (40 mL) via a dropping funnel. After addition was completed, the mixture was stirred at reflux for 30 min. The mixture was then cooled to rt. The mixture was allowed to stand at rt over the weekend. The resulting solids (16.95 g) were isolated by filtration, washed with minimal ethyl acetate and dried *in vacuo*. The salt was then suspended in an 80 / 20 methanol / water solution (55 mL) and warmed to reflux. Additional 80 / 20 methanol / water solution was added until the solution became homogeneous (about 10 mL). Upon complete dissolution, the solution was stirred at reflux 30 min, cooled to rt and allowed to stand undisturbed

overnight. The resulting white solids which precipitated were collected by suction filtration (11.94 g) and dried *in vacuo*. The solids were recrystallized as above from 80 / 20 methanol / water (*ca.* 60 mL) to afford 10.05 g of the *S*-(+)-mandelate salt (Cecchi *et al. Eur. J. Med. Chem.* **1994**, 29:259) ($[\alpha] = +90^\circ$, $c = 0.5$, MeOH). The salt was partitioned between 4.00 M of sodium hydroxide in water (30 mL) and ethyl acetate (100 mL). The phases were separated and the aqueous phase was extracted with ethyl acetate (2 x 100 mL). The extracts were combined, washed with brine (35 mL), dried over sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated to afford (2*R*)-7-methoxy-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-2-amine (5.39 g, 60% of theoretical) as an oil. LC-MS: (AA) ES+ 178; ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ ppm 7.00 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 1H), 6.69 (dd, $J = 8.4, 2.6$ Hz, 1H), 6.64-6.57 (m, 1H), 3.21 (ddt, $J = 9.8, 5.0, 3.2$ Hz, 1H), 2.99 (dd, $J = 16.1, 4.7$ Hz, 1H), 2.91-2.69 (m, 2H), 2.60 (dd, $J = 16.1, 9.5$ Hz, 1H), 2.41-2.33 (m, 2H), 2.10-1.95 (m, 1H), 1.62 (dtd, $J = 12.6, 10.1, 6.7$ Hz, 1H).

Step 2: (7*R*)-7-amino-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalen-2-ol•HBr Intermediate 44

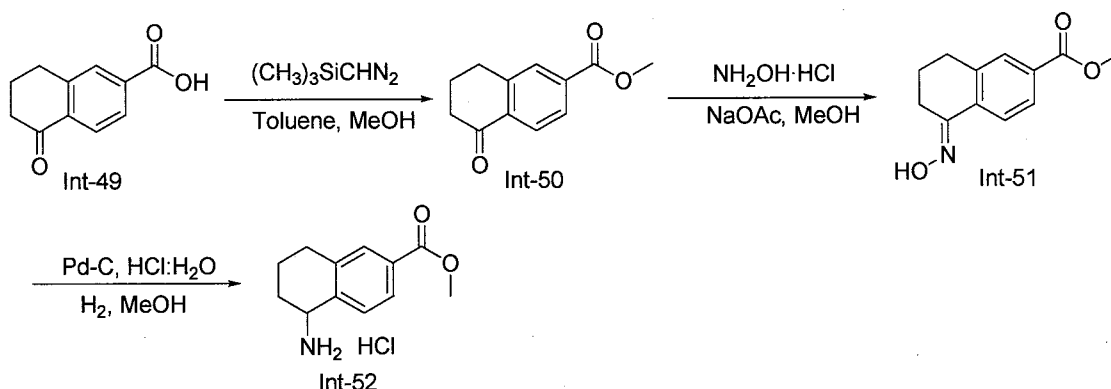
[00232] A suspension of (2*R*)-7-methoxy-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-2-amine (5.92 g, 33.7 mmol) in hydrobromic acid (48% in water, 80 mL) was warmed to reflux. After 1.75 h, the reaction solution was cooled to rt. The solvent was removed under reduced pressure. The oily residue was twice dissolved in ethanol (100 mL) and concentrated to dryness. The resulting oil was further dried *in vacuo*, affording (7*R*)-7-amino-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalen-2-ol hydrobromide (Cecchi *et al. Eur. J. Med. Chem.* **1994**, 29:259) as a brown waxy solid (9.13 g, 99% yield), ($[\alpha] = +91^\circ$, $c = 0.5$, MeOH). LC-MS: (AA) ES+ 164; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, d_6 -DMSO) δ ppm 8.76 (s, 1H), 7.60 (s, 3H), 6.49 (d, $J = 8.3$ Hz, 1H), 6.17 (dd, $J = 8.2, 2.5$ Hz, 1H), 6.10 (d, $J = 2.4$ Hz, 1H), 3.12-2.87 (m, 2H), 2.56 (dd, $J = 16.1, 5.0$ Hz, 1H), 2.39-2.24 (m, 2H), 1.75-1.58 (m, 1H), 1.29 (dq, $J = 11.3, 11.3, 10.9, 6.6$ Hz, 1H).

Step 3: methyl (7*R*)-7-amino-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxylate•HCl Intermediate 48a

[00233] The title compound was prepared from (7*R*)-7-amino-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalen-2-ol hydrobromide following the procedure outlined in Example 16 steps 4-7. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, d_6 -DMSO) δ ppm 8.26 (br s, 3H), 7.76-7.71 (m, 2H), 7.27 (d, $J = 7.9$ Hz, 1H), 3.82 (s, 3H), 3.36 (s, 1H), 3.17 (dd, $J = 16.4, 5.0$ Hz, 1H), 2.96-2.81 (m, 3H), 2.18-2.10 (m, 1H), 1.84-1.72 (m, 1H).

Example 18: methyl (7*S*)-7-amino-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxylate•HCl Intermediate 48b

[00234] The title compound was prepared from 7-methoxy-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-2-amine following the procedure outlined in Example 17. *R*-(-)-Mandelic acid was used in place of *S*-(+)-mandelic acid in Step 1.

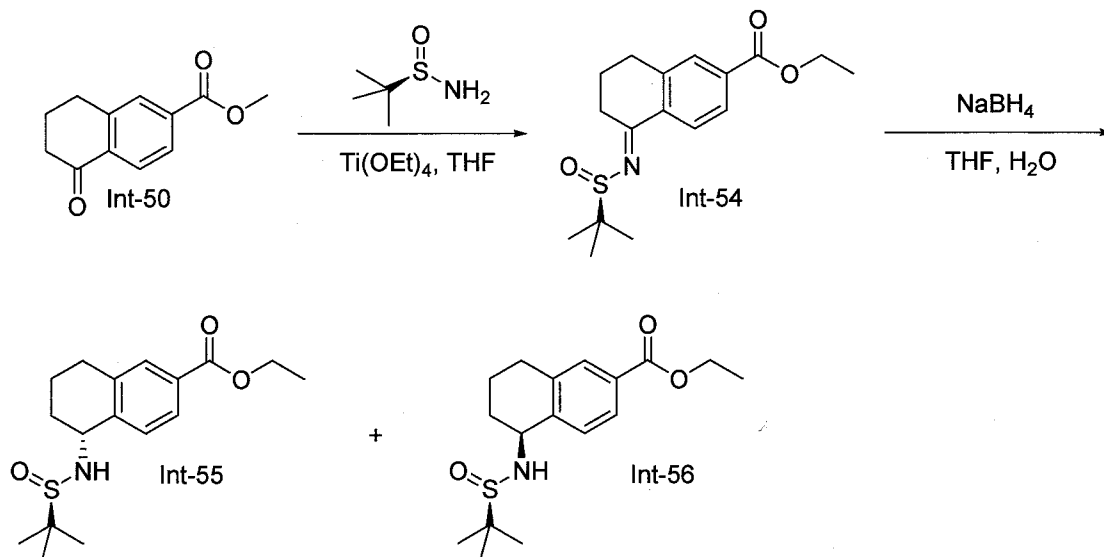
Example 19: methyl 5-amino-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxylate hydrochloride**Intermediate 52****Step 1: methyl 5-oxo-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxylate Intermediate 50**

[00235] A solution of 5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-5-oxo-2-naphthalenecarboxylic acid (2.1 g, 11 mmol) in MeOH (22 mL) and toluene (22 mL) was cooled to 0 °C. Trimethylsilyldiazomethane (7.5 mL, 15 mmol, 2 M in ether) was added drop-wise to the stirred solution. When addition was complete, the solution was allowed to stir for 16 h at rt. Afterwards, the reaction mixture was concentrated. The residue was then diluted with EtOAc (200 mL) and washed with aqueous NaHCO_3 (2×20 mL) and brine (20 mL), dried (MgSO_4), and concentrated to yield methyl 5-oxo-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxylate (2.25 g, 99.8%) as a slightly yellow solid. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ ppm 8.10-8.07 (m, 1H), 7.96-7.89 (m, 2H), 3.94 (s, 3H), 3.03 (t, $J = 6.1$ 2H), 2.72-2.68 (m, 2H), 2.17 (td, $J = 12.7, 6.4$ Hz, 2H).

Step 2: 5-amino-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxylate hydrochloride Intermediate 52

[00236] The title compound was prepared from methyl 5-oxo-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxylate following the procedures outlined in Example 15. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CD_3OD) δ ppm 8.09-7.77 (m, 2H), 7.54 (d, $J = 7.9$ Hz, 1H), 4.61 (t, $J = 5.5, 5.5$ Hz, 1H), 3.93 (s, 3H), 3.05-2.87 (m, 2H), 2.32-2.20 (m, 1H), 2.11-1.89 (m, 3H).

Example 20: (*R*)-ethyl 5-((*R*)-1,1-dimethylethylsulfinamido)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxylate and (*S*)-ethyl 5-((*R*)-1,1-dimethylethylsulfinamido)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxylate Intermediates 55 and 56



Step 1: ethyl (5*E*)-5-{[(*R*)-*tert*-butylsulfinyl]imino}-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxylate Intermediate 54

[00237] To a solution of (*R*)-(+)-2-methyl-2-propanesulfinamide (0.57 g, 4.71 mmol) and methyl 5-oxo-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxylate (0.801 g, 3.92 mmol) in THF (50 mL) at 0 °C was added titanium(IV) ethoxide (5.0 mL, 24 mmol). Upon complete addition, the solution was warmed to rt and further at 85 °C overnight. The reaction mixture was cooled to rt diluted with DCM (50 mL) and cooled to 0 °C. Water (5 mL) was added drop-wise with vigorous stirring, resulting in the formation of a thick precipitate. The mixture was stirred at rt for 30 min, and then filtered to remove the solids.

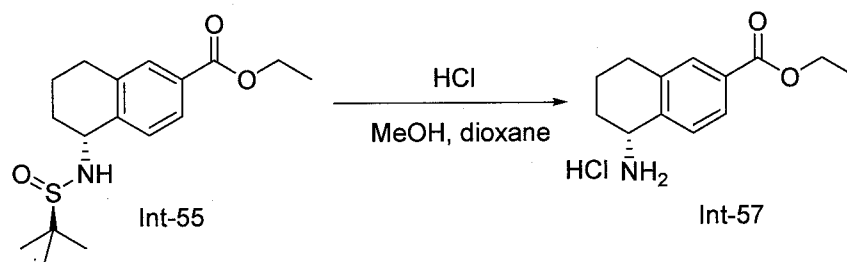
Concentration of the filtrate afforded a yellow oil which was purified by silica gel chromatography (15-40 % EtOAc / hexane) to afford a viscous yellow oil (0.82 g, 65 %). LC-MS (FA): 322; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ ppm 8.19 (d, *J* = 8.9 Hz, 1H), 7.92-7.84 (m, 2H), 4.39 (q, *J* = 7.1 Hz, 2H), 3.31 (ddd, *J* = 17.7, 9.3, 4.8 Hz, 1H), 3.09 (ddd, *J* = 17.6, 7.3, 4.5 Hz, 1H), 2.92 (t, *J* = 6.1 Hz, 2H), 2.10-1.91 (m, 2H), 1.40 (t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 3H), 1.33 (s, 9H).

Step 2: (*R*)-ethyl 5-((*R*)-1,1-dimethylethylsulfinamido)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxylate and (*S*)-ethyl 5-((*R*)-1,1-dimethylethylsulfinamido)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxylate Intermediates 55 and 56

[00238] A solution of ethyl (5*E*)-5-{[(*R*)-*tert*-butylsulfinyl]imino}-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxylate (0.823 g, 2.56 mmol) in THF (6.3 mL) and water (0.13 mL, 7.1 mmol) was cooled in an CH₃CN / dry ice bath to -45 °C. Upon equilibration to bath temperature, solid sodium borohydride (0.29

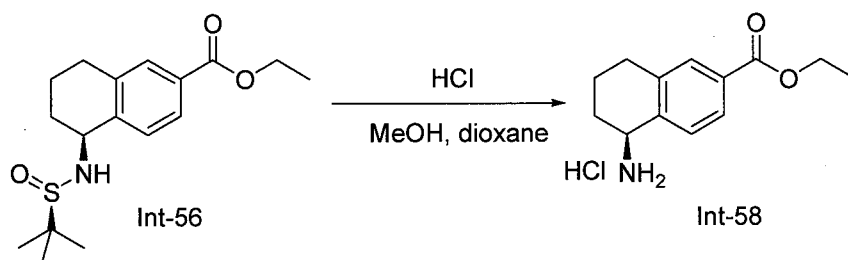
g, 7.68 mmol) was added. The resulting mixture was allowed to warm to rt over 4 h. The solvent was evaporated and the residue taken up in DCM, dried over anhydrous MgSO_4 , the insoluble material was removed via filtration and the solvent was evaporated to afford a colorless oil. Purification by silica chromatography (25-55% EtOAc / hexane) afforded the major product (*R*)-ethyl 5-((*R*)-1,1-dimethylethylsulfonamido)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxylate (0.648 g, 78%). LC-MS: (FA) ES+ 324; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.83 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 7.78 (s, 1H), 7.53 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 4.58 (d, J = 4.1 Hz, 1H), 4.38-4.31 (m, 2H), 3.25 (d, J = 3.9 Hz, 1H), 2.90-2.68 (m, 2H), 2.05-1.86 (m, 3H), 1.77 (td, J = 11.7, 5.7 Hz, 1H), 1.40-1.32 (m, 3H), 1.21 (s, 9H), and the minor product (*S*)-ethyl 5-((*R*)-1,1-dimethylethylsulfonamido)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxylate (0.179 g, 21%). (FA) ES+ 324; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.80 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 7.75 (s, 1H), 7.46 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 4.47 (t, J = 10.9 Hz, 1H), 4.34 (q, J = 7.1 Hz, 2H), 3.42 (d, J = 9.9 Hz, 1H), 2.89-2.70 (m, 2H), 2.38-2.26 (m, 1H), 2.03-1.88 (m, 2H), 1.82 (s, 1H), 1.36 (dd, J = 14.3, 7.0 Hz, 3H), 1.25 (s, 9H) as colorless oils. (Colyer *et al. J. Org. Chem.*, 2006, 71(18): 6859).

Example 21: (*R*)-ethyl 5-amino-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxylate hydrochloride
Intermediate 57



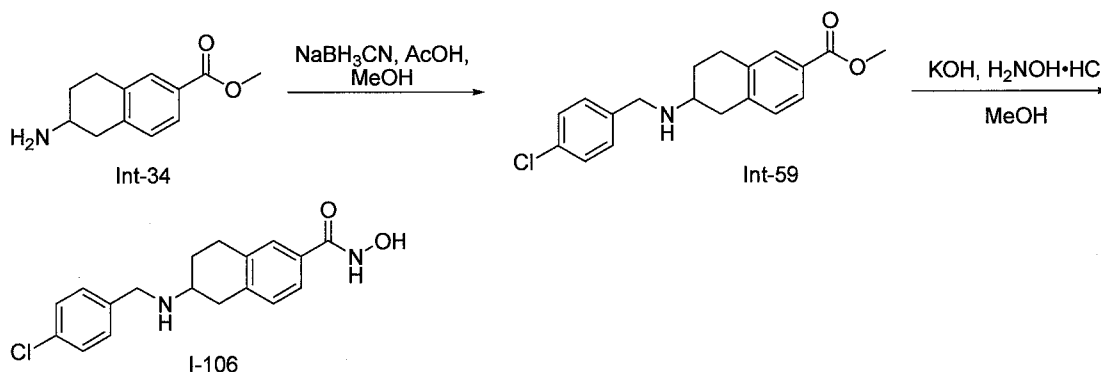
[00239] To a solution of ethyl (5*R*)-5-[[(*R*)-*tert*-butylsulfinyl]amino]-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxylate (0.641 g, 1.98 mmol) in methanol (20 mL) was added 4.0 M of hydrochloric acid in 1,4-dioxane (0.991 mL, 3.96 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred at rt for 90 minutes. The reaction mixture was concentrated and the residue obtained was washed with Et_2O / hexane (1:1) and collected by vacuum filtration to afford white solid (0.464g, 91%). LC-MS: (FA) ES+ 220; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.77 (br s, 3H), 7.86 (dd, J = 8.1, 1.5 Hz, 1H), 7.80 (s, 1H), 7.65 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 4.46 (s, 1H), 4.36 (q, J = 7.1 Hz, 2H), 2.90 (dt, J = 16.8, 5.4 Hz, 1H), 2.81-2.68 (m, 1H), 2.17-2.08 (m, 2H), 2.05-1.92 (m, 1H), 1.79 (dd, J = 14.6, 9.6 Hz, 1H), 1.38 (t, J = 7.1 Hz, 3H).

**Example 22: (*S*)-ethyl 5-amino-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxylate hydrochloride
Intermediate 58**



[00240] The title compound was prepared from (*S*)-ethyl 5-((*R*)-1,1-dimethylethylsulfinamido)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxylate following the procedure outlined in Example 21. LC-MS: (FA) ES+ 220; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.79 (br s, 3H), 7.86 (d, *J* = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 7.81 (s, 1H), 7.64 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 4.46 (s, 1H), 4.37 (q, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 2H), 2.96-2.84 (m, 1H), 2.81-2.68 (m, 1H), 2.20-2.06 (m, 2H), 2.06-1.92 (m, 1H), 1.87-1.72 (m, 1H), 1.39 (t, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 3H).

**Example 23: 6-[(4-chlorobenzyl)amino]-*N*-hydroxy-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxamide
Compound I-106**



**Step 1: methyl 6-[(4-chlorobenzyl)amino]-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxylate
Intermediate 59**

[00241] To a solution of methyl 6-amino-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxylate (200 mg, 0.97 mmol) in methanol (10 mL) was added 4-chlorobenzaldehyde (151 mg, 1.07 mmol) and acetic acid (0.11 mL, 1.95 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred at rt for 45 min after which time sodium cyanoborohydride (73.5 mg, 1.17 mmol) was added. The reaction mixture was allowed to stir overnight after which time LC-MS showed complete reaction. Saturated sodium bicarbonate solution was added and the mixture was extracted with EtOAc (2 x). The organic phases were washed with water (2 x) then with brine, dried over Na₂SO₄ and evaporated. The residue was purified by silica gel chromatography (1.2 % to 5 % MeOH / DCM) to afford methyl 6-[(4-chlorobenzyl)amino]-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-

carboxylate (286 mg, 89 %). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ ppm 7.78-7.73 (m, 2H), 7.30-7.28 (m, 4H), 7.13 (d, *J* = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 3.89 (s, 3H), 3.87 (s, 2H), 3.12-2.91 (m, 3H), 2.88-2.78 (m, 1H), 2.67 (dd, *J* = 16.2, 8.3 Hz, 1H), 2.14-2.04 (m, 1H), 1.74-1.60 (m, 1H).

Step 2: 6-[(4-chlorobenzyl)amino]-*N*-hydroxy-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxamide

Compound I-106

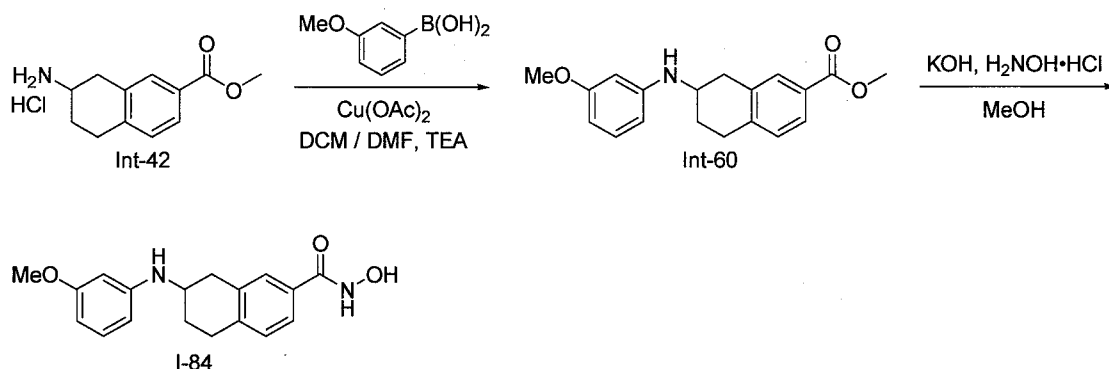
[00242] The title compound was prepared from methyl 6-[(4-chlorobenzyl)amino]-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxylate following the procedure outlined in Example 3, step 3 (45 %). LC-MS: (AA) ES+ 331; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, *d*₆-DMSO) δ ppm 7.47-7.41 (m, 2H), 7.40-7.32 (m, 4H), 7.09 (d, *J* = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 3.77 (s, 2H), 2.98 (dd, *J* = 16.7, 4.7 Hz, 1H), 2.90-2.77 (m, 2H), 2.74-2.63 (m, 1H), 2.58-2.52 (m, 1H), 2.02-1.94 (m, 1H), 1.60-1.47 (m, 1H).

Example 24

[00243] The following compounds were prepared in a fashion analogous to that described in Example 23 starting from the intermediates which were prepared as described above, and the corresponding aldehydes.

Compound	LC-MS
I-107	ES+ 298 (AA)
I-85	ES+ 298 (FA)
I-81	ES+ 311 (FA)
I-80	ES+ 235 (FA)
I-76	ES+ 331 (FA)

Example 25: *N*-hydroxy-7-[(3-methoxyphenyl)amino]-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxamide Compound I-84



Step 1: methyl 7-[(3-methoxyphenyl)amino]-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxylate

Intermediate 60

[00244] To a mixture of methyl 7-amino-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxylate·HCl (0.1 g, 0.414 mmol) in DMF (4 mL) and triethylamine (0.577 mL, 4.14 mmol) was added 3-methoxyphenylboronic acid (0.288 g, 1.9 mmol), copper(II) acetate (0.348 g, 0.191 mmol) and 4 Å molecular sieves. The reaction mixture was stirred at rt for 2 days. The solid was removed by filtration and the filtrate was diluted with EtOAc, washed with NH_4OH (2 x) and brine, dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified by silica gel chromatography (0-40 % EtOAc / hexanes) to afford methyl 7-[(3-methoxyphenyl)amino]-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxylate (106 mg, 82%). LC-MS (FA) ES+ 312.

Step 2: *N*-hydroxy-7-[(3-methoxyphenyl)amino]-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxamide Compound I-84

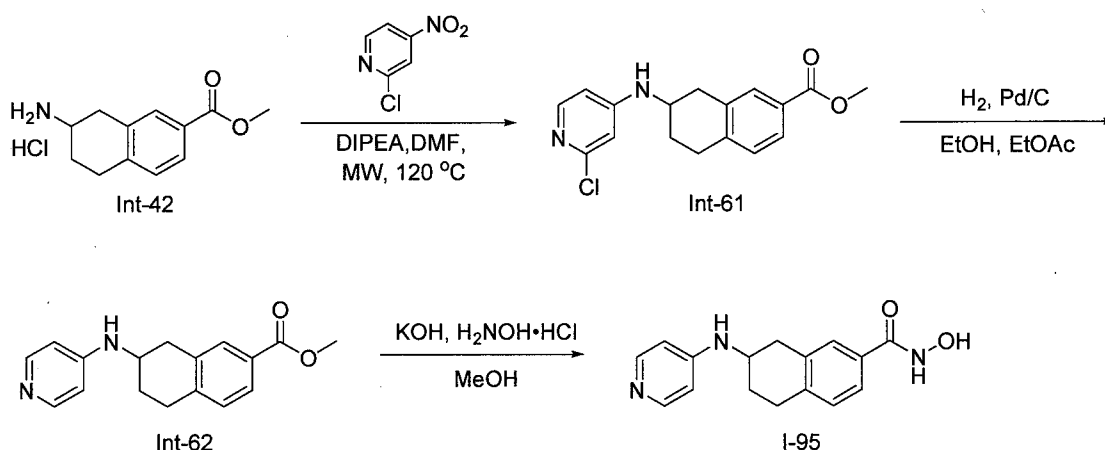
[00245] The title compound was prepared from methyl 7-[(3-methoxyphenyl)amino]-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxylate following the procedure outlined in Example 3, step 3 (99 %). LC-MS (AA) ES+ 313; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CD_3OD) δ ppm 7.48 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 2H), 7.18 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.02 (t, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 6.36-6.22 (m, 3H), 3.72 (s, 4H), 3.18 (dd, J = 16.1, 3.8 Hz, 1H), 3.02-2.85 (m, 2H), 2.73 (dd, J = 16.3, 9.2 Hz, 1H), 2.24-2.15 (m, 1H), 1.78-1.62 (m, 1H).

Example 26

[00246] The following compounds were prepared in a fashion analogous to that described in Example 25 starting from methyl 7-amino-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxylate•HCl, and the corresponding boronic acid.

Compound	LC-MS
I-82	ES+ 317 (AA)
I-83	ES+ 317 (FA)

**Example 27: *N*-hydroxy-7-(pyridin-4-ylamino)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxamide
Compound I-95**



**Step 1: methyl 7-[(2-chloropyridin-4-yl)amino]-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxylate
Intermediate 61**

[00247] Into a microwave vial was added methyl 7-amino-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxylate•HCl (0.01 g, 0.041 mmol), 2-chloro-4-nitro-pyridine (0.007 g, 0.045 mmol), *N,N*-diisopropylethylamine (0.028 mL, 0.165 mmol) and DMF (0.1 mL). The reaction mixture was heated in the microwave at 120 °C for 2 h. The reaction mixture was diluted with EtOAc and washed with water (2 x). The organic phase was washed with brine, dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified by silica gel chromatography (0-50 % EtOAc / DCM) to give methyl 7-[(2-chloropyridin-4-yl)amino]-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxylate (27 mg, with impurities). LC-MS (FA) ES+ 317.

Step 2: methyl 7-(pyridin-4-ylamino)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxylate Intermediate 62

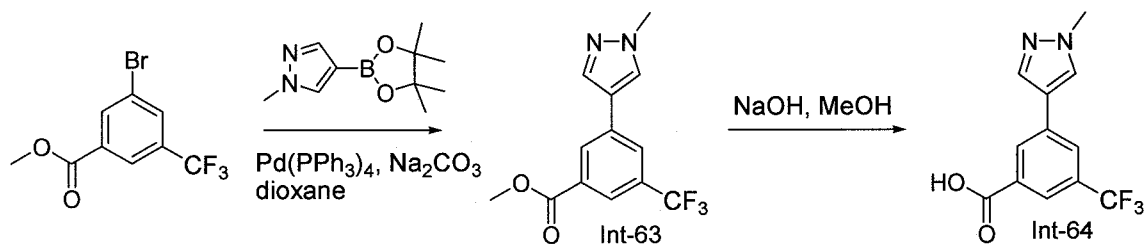
[00248] To a solution of methyl 7-[(2-chloropyridin-4-yl)amino]-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxylate (63 mg, 0.2 mmol) in ethanol (1 mL) and EtOAc (1 mL) was added 10 % palladium on

carbon (21 mg). The mixture was stirred under an atmosphere of hydrogen for 3 h. The reaction mixture was then filtered through Celite, washed with ethyl acetate and the filtrate was evaporated. The residue was purified by chromatography on silica (0 % to 10 % MeOH / DCM) to afford methyl 7-(pyridin-4-ylamino)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxylate (15 mg, 27 %). LC-MS (FA) ES+ 283.

Step 3: *N*-hydroxy-7-(pyridin-4-ylamino)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxamide Compound I-95

[00249] The title compound was prepared from methyl 7-(pyridin-4-ylamino)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxylate following the procedure outlined in Example 3, step 3 (80 %) LC-MS (AA) ES+ 284; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, *d*₆-DMSO) δ ppm 8.01 (d, *J* = 6.3 Hz, 2H), 7.49 (d, *J* = 6.4 Hz, 2H), 7.16 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 1H), 6.60-6.53 (m, 3H), 3.82-3.67 (m, 1H), 3.10 (dd, *J* = 16.7, 4.8 Hz, 1H), 2.94-2.86 (m, 2H), 2.69 (dd, *J* = 16.2, 8.9 Hz, 1H), 2.11-2.02 (m, 1H), 1.68-1.58 (m, 1H).

Example 28: 3-(1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)-5-(trifluoromethyl)benzoic acid Intermediate-64



Step 1: methyl 3-(1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)-5-(trifluoromethyl)benzoate Intermediate 63

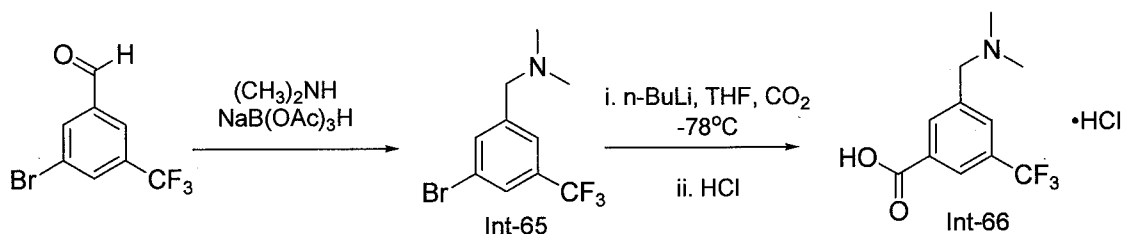
[00250] To a solution of methyl 3-bromo-5-(trifluoromethyl)benzoate (21.8 g, 77 mmol) in 1,4-dioxane (218 mL), and water (131 mL) was added 1-methyl-4-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)-1H-pyrazole (24 g, 116 mmol), sodium carbonate (27.7 g, 261 mmol) and tetrakis(triphenylphosphine)palladium(0) (4.4 g, 3.8 mmol). The reaction mixture was heated at 80 °C for 3 h. The reaction mixture was cooled to rt and precipitated solids were removed by filtration. The filtrate was diluted with water and extracted twice with ethyl acetate. The extracts were washed with brine, dried over sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified by filtration through silica, eluting with 0 % to 40 % ethyl acetate in hexanes to provide methyl 3-(1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)-5-(trifluoromethyl) benzoate as a pale yellow solid (22.3 g, 100%). LC-MS (FA): ES+ 285; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ ppm 8.29 (s, 1 H), 8.14 (s, 1 H), 7.87 (s, 1 H), 7.86 (s, 1 H), 7.76 (s, 1 H), 4.01 (s, 3 H), 3.98 (s, 3 H).

Step 2: 3-(1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)-5-(trifluoromethyl)benzoic acid Intermediate 64

[00251] To a solution of methyl 3-(1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)-5-(trifluoromethyl)benzoate (22.3 g, 78.5 mmol) in methanol (375 mL), was added 1 N NaOH solution (314 mL, 314 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred at rt for 2 h. The methanol was removed by concentration under reduced pressure and

the resulting aqueous mixture was acidified to pH 2 with 1 N HCl. The product was isolated by suction filtration, washed with water and hexane and dried under vacuum to provide 3-(1-methyl-1*H*-pyrazol-4-yl)-5-(trifluoromethyl)benzoic acid as a white solid (20.3 g, 95.7 %). LC-MS: (FA) ES+ 271; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, *d*₆-DMSO) δ ppm 13.53 (s, 1H), 8.44 (s, 1H), 8.33 (s, 1H), 8.16 (s, 1H), 8.09 (d, *J* = 0.7 Hz, 1H), 7.95 (s, 1H), 3.87 (s, 3H).

Example 29: 3-[(dimethylamino)methyl]-5-(trifluoromethyl)benzoic acid•HCl Intermediate 66



Step 1: 1-[3-bromo-5-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-*N,N*-dimethylmethanamine Intermediate 65

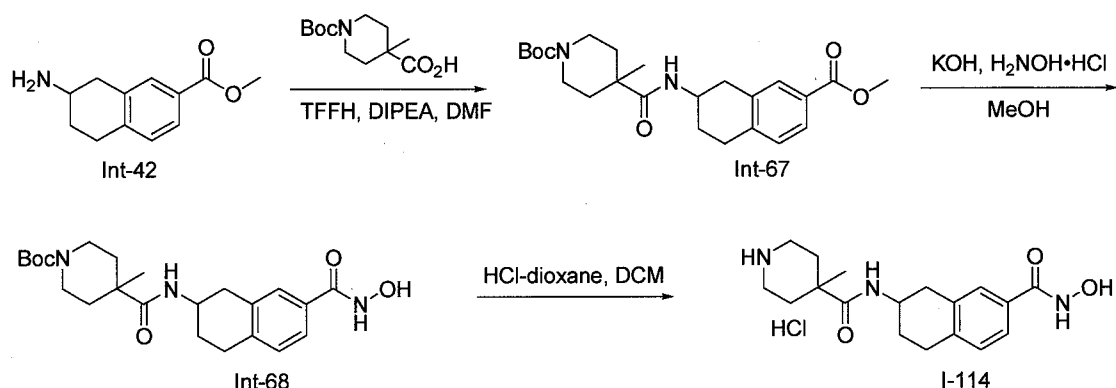
[00252] To a solution of 3-bromo-5-(trifluoromethyl)benzaldehyde (30 g, 118.6 mmol) in methylene chloride (150 mL) was added dimethylamine (2.0 M in THF, 118 mL) and the reaction mixture was stirred at rt for 15 min. The reaction mixture was cooled to 0 °C and sodium triacetoxyborohydride (37.7 g, 178 mmol) was added. The resulting mixture was warmed to rt and stirred for 3 h. The solvents were removed under reduced pressure and saturated sodium bicarbonate solution was added. The resulting mixture was extracted three times with ethyl acetate. The combined extracts were washed with brine, dried over sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. Silica gel chromatography (10 % to 60 % ethyl acetate / hexanes gradient) provided 1-[3-bromo-5-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-*N,N*-dimethylmethanamine as a colorless oil (24.9 g, 74% yield). LC-MS: (FA) ES+ 282; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ ppm 7.68 (s, 1 H), 7.65 (s, 1 H), 7.52 (s, 1 H), 3.44 (s, 2 H), 2.25 (s, 6 H).

Step 2: 3-[(dimethylamino)methyl]-5-(trifluoromethyl)benzoic acid•HCl Intermediate 66

[00253] To a solution of 1-[3-bromo-5-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-*N,N*-dimethylmethanamine (2.0 g, 7.1 mmol) in THF (40 mL) at -78 °C was added a solution of *n*-butyllithium (2.50 M in hexane, 3.12 mL, 7.81 mmol) dropwise. The resulting mixture was stirred at -78 °C for 20 min. Excess crushed solid CO₂ was added and the mixture was stirred at -78 °C for another 15 min. The reaction mixture was quenched by the addition of water (0.156 mL), and allowed to warm to rt. The solvents were evaporated and the solid was dried overnight under vacuum to give 3-[(dimethylamino)methyl]-5-(trifluoromethyl)benzoic acid·Li salt as a white solid contaminated with valeric acid. The crude acid was dissolved in aqueous hydrochloric acid (1 M in water, 5 eq) and water (20 vols). Dissolution was not complete. The solids were removed by suction filtration, washed with methylene chloride and set aside. The resulting aqueous solution was washed with DCM (3 x). The washed aqueous phase was transferred to a round bottom

flask. The filtered solids were added to the aqueous phase. The mixture was concentrated to dryness under reduced pressure. On concentration, the solution afforded a gummy solid, which was azeotropically dried in toluene to become a free-flowing solid. The resulting powder was suspended in ether and filtered. The filter cake was briefly dried under suction. The product was transferred to a round bottom flask and dried under high vacuum at 40 °C overnight. LC-MS: (AA) ES+ 248; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CD₃OD) δ ppm 8.46 (s, 1 H), 8.39 (s, 1 H), 8.14 (s, 1 H), 4.51 (s, 2 H), 2.89 (s, 6 H).

Example 30: *N*-{7-[(hydroxyamino)carbonyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-2-yl}-4-methylpiperidine-4-carboxamide Compound I-114



Step 1: *tert*-butyl 4-({[7-(methoxycarbonyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-2-yl]amino}carbonyl)-4-methylpiperidine-1-carboxylate Intermediate 67

[00254] To a solution of 1-(*tert*-butoxycarbonyl)-4-methylpiperidine-4-carboxylic (0.141 g, 0.579 mmol) in DMF (1.5 mL) was added *N*, *N*-diisopropylethylamine (0.216 mL, 1.24 mmol) and fluoro-*N*, *N*, *N*, *N*-tetramethylformamidinium hexafluorophosphate (0.164 g, 0.62 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred for 15 min. Methyl 7-amino-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxylate·HCl (0.067 g, 0.28 mmol) was added and the reaction mixture was stirred at rt overnight. Water was added and the mixture was extracted with EtOAc (2 x). The organic phases were washed with brine, dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified by silica gel chromatography (0-50 % EtOAc / hexanes) to afford *tert*-butyl 4-({[7-(methoxycarbonyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-2-yl]amino}carbonyl)-4-methylpiperidine-1-carboxylate as a colorless oil (94 mg, 79%). LC-MS (FA) ES+ 431.

Step 2: *tert*-butyl 4-({[7-[(hydroxyamino)carbonyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-2-yl]amino}carbonyl)-4-methylpiperidine-1-carboxylate Intermediate 68

[00255] The title compound was prepared from methyl *tert*-butyl 4-({[7-(methoxycarbonyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-2-yl]amino}carbonyl)-4-methylpiperidine-1-carboxylate following the procedure outlined in Example 3, step 3. The crude compound was taken up in toluene and concentrated to a residue

which was taken into water (5 mL) and sat. NaHCO₃ solution (5 mL). The white suspension was sonicated for 5 min, filtered and washed with water. The impure compound was dissolved into MeOH and dry loaded onto Celite. The compound was purified on an amine functionalized silica gel column (0-50% EtOH / EtOAc) to afford *tert*-butyl 4-[(7-[(hydroxyamino)carbonyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-2-yl)amino)carbonyl]-4-methylpiperidine-1-carboxylate as a white solid (38 mg, 41%) LC-MS (FA) ES+ 432.

Step 3: *N*-{7-[(hydroxyamino)carbonyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-2-yl}-4-methylpiperidine-4-carboxamide Compound I-114

[00256] Into a solution of *tert*-butyl 4-[(7-[(hydroxyamino)carbonyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-2-yl)amino)carbonyl]-4-methylpiperidine-1-carboxylate (0.038 g, 0.088 mmol in methylene chloride (1.2 mL) was added 4.0 M of hydrochloric acid in 1,4-dioxane (1.2 mL). Upon addition of HCl solution, a white solid precipitated. The reaction mixture was stirred at rt for 2 h. The white solid was filtered, washed with DCM and concentrated from EtOH (4 x). The salt was dried under high vacuum at 40 °C for 2 days to afford *N*-{7-[(hydroxyamino)carbonyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-2-yl}-4-methylpiperidine-4-carboxamide as a white solid (31 mg, 95%). LC-MS (AA) ES+ 332; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, *d*₆-DMSO) δ ppm 11.11 (s, 1H), 8.96 (s, 1H), 8.67 (s, 2H), 7.79 (d, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.48 (d, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 2H), 7.15 (d, *J* = 8.2 Hz, 1H), 4.01 (s, 1H), 3.15 (d, *J* = 12.5 Hz, 2H), 2.94 (dd, *J* = 16.4, 5.4 Hz, 1H), 2.89-2.77 (m, 4H), 2.72 (dd, *J* = 16.4, 10.3 Hz, 1H), 2.18 (d, *J* = 14.5 Hz, 2H), 1.91 (d, *J* = 12.6 Hz, 1H), 1.74-1.51 (m, 3H), 1.17 (s, 3H).

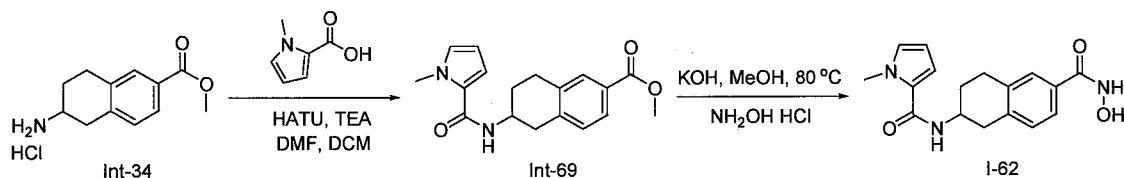
Example 31

[00257] The following compounds were prepared in a fashion analogous to that described in Example 30, Steps 1 and 2 starting from the appropriate amine intermediates which were prepared as described above, and the corresponding carboxylic acids which were either commercially available or prepared as described above. Where the carboxylic acid used contained an N-Boc group, this was removed in the final step following the procedure outlined in Example 30, step 3.

Compound	LC-MS
I-79	ES+ 459 (FA)
I-78	ES+ 436 (FA)
I-77	ES+ 341 (FA)
I-112	ES+ 341 (FA)
I-122	ES+ 341 (AA)

I-170	ES+ 332 (AA)
I-171	ES+ 436 (FA)

Example 32: *N*-(6-(hydroxycarbamoyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-2-yl)-1-methyl-1*H*-pyrrole-2-carboxamide Compound I-62



Step 1: methyl 6-(1-methyl-1*H*-pyrrole-2-carboxamido)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxylate Intermediate 69

[00258] A mixture of *N*-methylpyrrole-2-carboxylic acid (0.0489 g, 0.391 mmol), HATU (0.149 g, 0.391 mmol), triethylamine (0.208 mL, 1.49 mmol) and DMF (2.5 mL) was stirred at rt for 25 min. Methyl 6-amino-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxylate hydrochloride (0.09 g, 0.372 mmol) in DCM (0.3 mL) was added, and the solution was allowed to stir at rt for 16 h. The solution was concentrated and DCM (3 mL) and water (1 mL) were added. After separation, the aqueous phase was extracted with DCM (2 × 3 mL). The combined organic phases were concentrated to give methyl 6-(1-methyl-1*H*-pyrrole-2-carboxamido)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxylate as a solid. LC-MS: (FA) ES+ 313.

Step 2: *N*-(6-(hydroxycarbamoyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-2-yl)-1-methyl-1*H*-pyrrole-2-carboxamide Compound I-62

[00259] To a vial containing crude methyl 6-(1-methyl-1*H*-pyrrole-2-carboxamido)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxylate was added hydroxylamine hydrochloride (0.0776 g, 1.12 mmol), potassium hydroxide (0.209 g, 3.72 mmol) and MeOH (4.1 mL). The vial was sealed and the solution was heated at 80 °C with vigorous stirring for 1 h before being cooled to rt. Acetic acid (0.212 mL, 3.72 mmol) was then slowly added to the solution and shaken at rt for 10 min to quench excess base. The solvent was then completely evaporated. The solution was purified by prep-HPLC after filtration to yield *N*-(6-(hydroxycarbamoyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-2-yl)-1-methyl-1*H*-pyrrole-2-carboxamide (0.030 g, 26.0%). LC-MS: (FA) ES+ 314; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CD₃OD) δ ppm 7.50 (s, 1H), 7.48 (d, *J* = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 7.17 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 6.81-6.80 (m, 1H), 6.76 (dd, *J* = 4.0, 1.7 Hz, 1H), 6.04 (dd, *J* = 4.0, 2.6 Hz, 1H), 4.28-4.14 (m, 1H), 3.88 (s, 3H), 3.13 (dd, *J* = 16.6, 5.4 Hz, 1H), 2.98 (dd, *J* = 8.4, 4.3 Hz, 2H), 2.83 (dd, *J* = 16.8, 10.7 Hz, 1H), 2.19-2.08 (m, 1H), 1.88-1.75 (m, 1H).

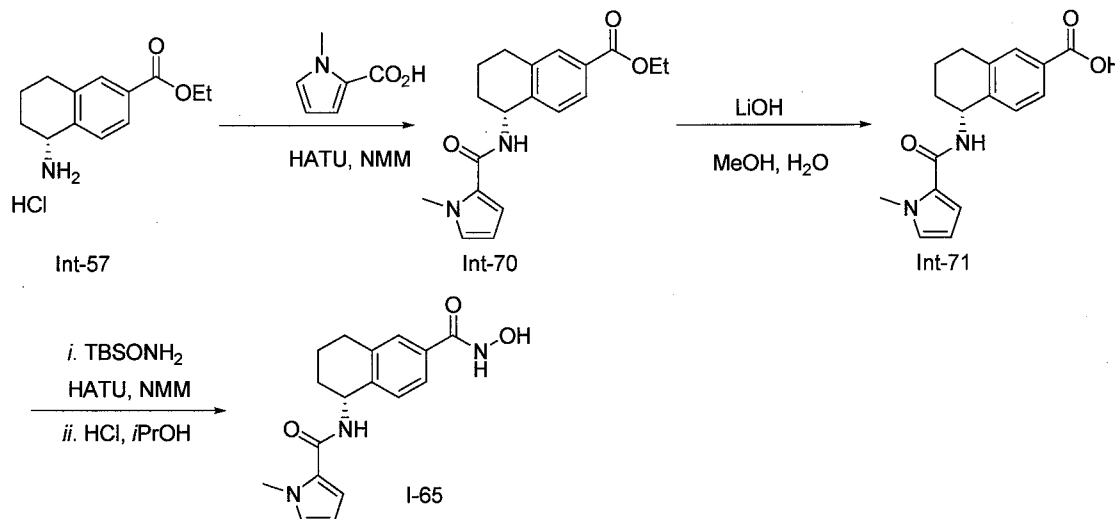
Example 33

[00260] The following compounds were prepared in a fashion analogous to that described in Example 32 starting from the intermediates which were prepared as described above, and the corresponding carboxylic acids.

Compound	LC-MS (FA)
I-61	ES+ 341
I-60	ES+ 387
I-59	ES+ 391
I-58	ES+ 377
I-57	ES+ 369
I-56	ES+ 467
I-55	ES+ 365
I-54	ES+ 351
I-53	ES+ 574
I-52	ES+ 367
I-51	ES+ 370
I-50	ES+ 329
I-49	ES+ 317
I-48	ES+ 425
I-47	ES+ 518
I-46	ES+ 379
I-45	ES+ 351
I-44	ES+ 381
I-43	ES+ 395
I-42	ES+ 405
I-41	ES+ 432
I-40	ES+ 386
I-39	ES+ 364
I-38	ES+ 427
I-37	ES+ 463
I-36	ES+ 395
I-35	ES+ 391
I-34	ES+ 387

I-33	ES+ 381
I-32	ES+ 402
I-31	ES+ 367
I-30	ES+ 385
I-29	ES+ 386
I-28	ES+ 368
I-27	ES+ 394
I-26	ES+ 343
I-25	ES+ 395
I-24	ES+ 367
I-23	ES+ 415
I-22	ES+ 449
I-20	ES+ 379
I-19	ES+ 371
I-18	ES+ 314
I-17	ES+ 317
I-16	ES+ 367
I-15	ES+ 305
I-14	ES+ 404
I-13	ES+ 414
I-12	ES+ 447
I-11	ES+ 343
I-10	ES+ 393
I-9	ES+ 363
I-8	ES+ 379
I-7	ES+ 400
I-6	ES+ 291
I-5	ES+ 305
I-4	ES+ 331
I-3	ES+ 317
I-2	ES+ 343
I-21	ES+ 369
I-1	ES+ 360

Example 34: (*R*)-*N*-(6-(hydroxycarbonyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl)-1-methyl-1*H*-pyrrole-2-carboxamide Compound I-65



Step 1: (*R*)-ethyl 5-(1-methyl-1*H*-pyrrole-2-carboxamido)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxylate Intermediate 70

[00261] To a solution of ethyl (5*R*)-5-amino-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxylate hydrochloride (0.035 g, 0.14 mmol) and *N*-methylpyrrole-2-carboxylic acid (0.019 g, 0.15 mmol) in DCM (1.75 mL) was added *N,N,N',N'*-tetramethyl-*O*-(7-azabenzotriazol-1-yl)uronium hexafluorophosphate (0.0598 g, 0.157 mmol). The sealed reaction mixture was stirred at rt overnight. The reaction solution was diluted with DCM (3 mL) and washed with saturated aqueous NaHCO₃. The aqueous phase was extracted with additional DCM (2 mL) and the combined organic phases were concentrated to afford oil residue. The material was used without further purification. LC-MS: (FA) ES+ 327.

Step 2: (*R*)-5-(1-methyl-1*H*-pyrrole-2-carboxamido)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxylic acid Intermediate 71

[00262] To a solution of (*R*)-ethyl 5-(1-methyl-1*H*-pyrrole-2-carboxamido)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxylate in a mixture of tetrahydrofuran (2 mL) and methanol (0.3 mL) was added 1.0 M lithium hydroxide in water (0.4 mL, 0.4 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred at rt for 5 h. The reaction mixture was neutralized with the addition of 1.0 M of hydrochloric acid in water (0.4 mL, 0.4 mmol) and concentrated. The material was used without further purification. LC-MS: (FA) ES+ 299.

[00263] Step 3: (*R*)-*N*-(6-(hydroxycarbamoyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl)-1-methyl-1*H*-pyrrole-2-carboxamide Compound I-65

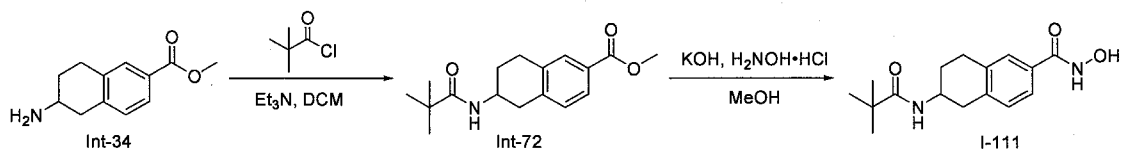
[00264] To a mixture of (*R*)-5-(1-methyl-1*H*-pyrrole-2-carboxamido)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxylic acid obtained in step 2 and *O*-(*tert*-butyldimethylsilyl)hydroxylamine (0.04 g, 0.27 mmol) in DCM (1.5 mL, 23 mmol) was added *N, N, N', N'*-tetramethyl-*O*-(7-azabenzotriazol-1-yl)uronium hexafluorophosphate (0.062 g, 0.164 mmol) and *N*-methylmorpholine (0.045 mL, 0.41 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred at rt for 5 h. The solvent was removed and to the residue was added 3 mL (2 % conc. HCl in IPA). The resulting mixture was stirred at rt for 1 h. The reaction mixture was concentrated and the material obtained was purified by prep-HPLC to afford the desired product as a white solid (17.3 mg, 40 % over three steps). LC-MS: (FA) ES+ 314; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO) δ 11.14 (s, 1H), 8.96 (s, 1H), 8.27 (d, *J* = 8.9 Hz, 1H), 7.51 (d, *J* = 6.4 Hz, 2H), 7.21 (d, *J* = 8.6 Hz, 1H), 6.94-6.88 (m, 1H), 6.84 (dd, *J* = 3.9, 1.7 Hz, 1H), 5.99 (dd, *J* = 3.9, 2.6 Hz, 1H), 5.15 (t, *J* = 6.2 Hz, 1H), 3.88 (s, 3H), 2.78 (s, 2H), 2.00-1.89 (m, 2H), 1.83-1.69 (m, 2H).

Example 35

[00265] The following compounds were prepared in a fashion analogous to that described in Example 34 starting from the intermediates which were prepared as described above and the corresponding carboxylic acids.

Compound	LC-MS (FA)
I-71	ES+ 395
I-72	ES+ 391
I-70	ES+ 386
I-69	ES+ 404
I-68	ES+ 407
I-67	ES+ 314
I-63	ES+ 385
I-64	ES+ 363

Example 36: 6-[(2,2-dimethylpropanoyl)amino]-*N*-hydroxy-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxamide Compound I-111



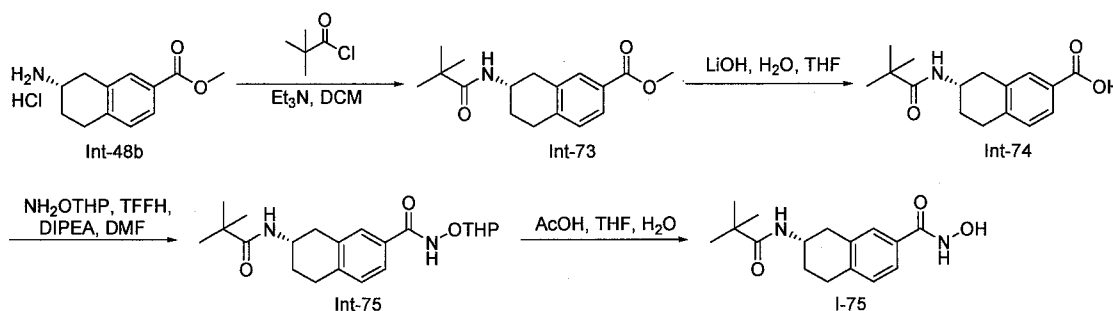
Step 1: methyl 6-[(2,2-dimethylpropanoyl)amino]-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxylate Intermediate 72

[00266] To a solution of methyl 6-amino-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxylate (150 mg, 0.73 mmol) in DCM (6 mL), was added triethylamine (0.12 mL, 0.88 mmol), and the reaction mixture was cooled to 0 °C. 2,2-Dimethylpropanoyl chloride (0.1 mL, 0.8 mmol) was added drop-wise as a solution in 0.3 mL DCM. After 10 min. the reaction mixture was allowed to warm to rt and was stirred for 30 min. The mixture was diluted with DCM and washed with water and brine. The organic phase was dried (Na₂SO₄) and evaporated. The residue was purified by silica gel chromatography (15 % to 60 % EtOAc / hexane) to afford the title compound (160 mg, 71%). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ ppm 7.80-7.75 (m, 2H), 7.13 (d, *J* = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 5.58 (d, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 1H), 4.31-4.21 (m, 1H), 3.90 (s, 3H), 3.19 (dd, *J* = 16.9, 5.2 Hz, 1H), 3.01-2.84 (m, 2H), 2.65 (dd, *J* = 16.8, 8.5 Hz, 1H), 2.12-2.04 (m, 1H), 1.76 (dddd, *J* = 12.7, 9.3, 9.2, 6.1 Hz, 1H), 1.19 (s, 9H).

Step 2: 6-[(2,2-dimethylpropanoyl)amino]-*N*-hydroxy-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxamide Compound I-111

[00267] The title compound was prepared from methyl 6-[(2,2-dimethylpropanoyl)amino]-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxylate following the procedure outlined in Example 3, step 3 (41 %). LC-MS: (FA) ES+ 291; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CD₃OD) δ ppm 7.50-7.45 (m, 2H), 7.15 (d, *J* = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 4.14-4.03 (m, 1H), 3.04 (dd, *J* = 16.4, 4.9 Hz, 1H), 2.97-2.91 (m, 2H), 2.76 (dd, *J* = 16.5, 10.5 Hz, 1H), 2.08-1.98 (m, 1H), 1.82-1.70 (m, 1H), 1.19 (s, 9H).

Example 37: (7*S*)-7-[(2,2-dimethylpropanoyl)amino]-*N*-hydroxy-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxamide Compound I-75



Step 1: methyl (7*S*)-7-[(2,2-dimethylpropanoyl)amino]-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxylate Intermediate 73

[00268] The title compound was prepared from methyl (7*S*)-7-amino-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxylate•HCl following the procedure described in Example 36, Step 1 (89 %). LC-MS (FA) ES+ 290.

Step 2: (7*S*)-7-[(2,2-dimethylpropanoyl)amino]-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxylic acid Intermediate 74

[00269] A mixture of methyl (7*S*)-7-[(2,2-dimethylpropanoyl)amino]-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxylate (0.35 g, 1.2 mmol), 2 M lithium hydroxide in water (1.79 mL) and THF (5 mL) was stirred at 50 °C for 5 h. The THF was evaporated and the residue was diluted with water. The aqueous phase was acidified with 1N HCl to pH 2. The precipitated solid was isolated by suction filtration, washed with water and hexane and dried under high vacuum to afford (7*S*)-7-[(2,2-dimethylpropanoyl)amino]-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxylic acid as a white solid (396 mg, quant.). LC-MS (FA) ES+ 276.

Step 3: (7*S*)-7-[(2,2-dimethylpropanoyl)amino]-*N*-(tetrahydro-2*H*-pyran-2-yloxy)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxamide Intermediate 75

[00270] A mixture of (7*S*)-7-[(2,2-dimethylpropanoyl)amino]-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxylic acid (0.375 g, 1.36 mmol), DMF (2.75 mL), *N,N*-diisopropylethylamine (0.712 mL, 4.08 mmol) and fluoro-*N,N,N',N'*-tetramethylformamidinium hexafluorophosphate (0.468 g, 1.77 mmol) was stirred for 15 min and *O*-(tetrahydropyran-2-yl)hydroxylamine (0.191 g, 1.63 mmol) was added. The reaction mixture was stirred at rt for 4 h. Water was added and the mixture was extracted with EtOAc (2 x). The extracts were washed with brine, dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified by silica gel chromatography (0-5 % MeOH / DCM) to afford (7*S*)-7-[(2,2-dimethylpropanoyl)amino]-*N*-(tetrahydro-2*H*-pyran-2-yloxy)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxamide as a white solid (482 mg, 94%). LC-MS (FA) ES+ 375.

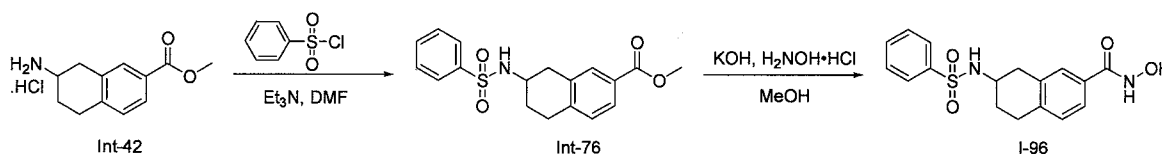
Step 4: (7S)-7-[(2,2-dimethylpropanoyl)amino]-N-hydroxy-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxamide Compound I-75

[00271] A mixture of (7S)-7-[(2,2-dimethylpropanoyl)amino]-N-(tetrahydro-2H-pyran-2-yloxy)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxamide (0.32 g, 0.854 mmol) in THF (3 mL), acetic acid (6 mL) and water (1.5 mL) was heated at 60 °C for 3 h. The mixture was concentrated to dryness. The residue was purified by preparative HPLC to afford (7S)-7-[(2,2-dimethylpropanoyl)amino]-N-hydroxy-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxamide (93 mg, 37%). LC-MS (AA) ES+ 291; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CD₃OD) δ ppm 7.47 (d, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 7.36 (d, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 1H), 7.17 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 4.16-4.01 (m, 1H), 3.03 (dd, *J* = 16.3, 4.8 Hz, 1H), 2.93 (dd, *J* = 8.3, 4.4 Hz, 2H), 2.76 (dd, *J* = 16.3, 10.6 Hz, 1H), 2.09-1.97 (m, 1H), 1.83-1.68 (m, 1H), 1.20 (s, 9H).

Example 38: (7R)-7-[(2,2-dimethylpropanoyl)amino]-N-hydroxy-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxamide Compound I-73

[00272] The title compound was prepared from (7R)-7-amino-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxylate·HCl following the procedures outlined in Example 37. LC-MS (AA) ES+ 291; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, *d*₆-DMSO) δ ppm 11.08 (s, 1H), 8.95 (s, 1H), 7.46 (d, *J* = 8.3 Hz, 2H), 7.35 (d, *J* = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 7.13 (d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 3.99-3.88 (m, 1H), 2.92-2.79 (m, 3H), 2.70 (dd, *J* = 16.3, 10.5 Hz, 1H), 1.87 (d, *J* = 14.1 Hz, 1H), 1.71-1.60 (m, 1H), 1.11 (s, 9H).

Example 39: N-hydroxy-7-[(phenylsulfonyl)amino]-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxamide Compound I-96



Step 1: methyl 7-[(phenylsulfonyl)amino]-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxylate

Intermediate 76

[00273] Into a solution of methyl 7-amino-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxylate·HCl (0.063 g, 0.26 mmol) in DMF (2.07 mL) was added triethylamine (0.109 mL, 0.782 mmol) and benzenesulfonyl chloride (0.0552 g, 0.313 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred at rt for 3 h. The reaction mixture was quenched with water and extracted with EtOAc (3 x). The organic phases were washed with brine, dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified by silica gel chromatography (0-20% EtOAc / hexanes) to afford methyl 7-[(phenylsulfonyl)amino]-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxylate as a brown oil (59 mg, 65%). LC-MS (FA) ES+ 346.

Step 2: *N*-hydroxy-7-[(phenylsulfonyl)amino]-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxamide**Compound I-96**

[00274] The title compound was prepared from methyl 7-[(phenylsulfonyl)amino]-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxylate following the procedure outlined in Example 3, step 3 (64 %). LC-MS (FA) ES+ 347; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CD₃OD) δ ppm 7.90 (d, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 7.66-7.54 (m, 3H), 7.44 (d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.32 (s, 1H), 7.12 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 3.55-3.46 (m, 1H), 2.92-2.83 (m, 2H), 2.81-2.61 (m, 2H), 1.94-1.84 (m, 1H), 1.74-1.62 (m, 1H).

Example 40: 7-[(anilinocarbonyl)amino]-*N*-hydroxy-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxamide**Compound I-94**

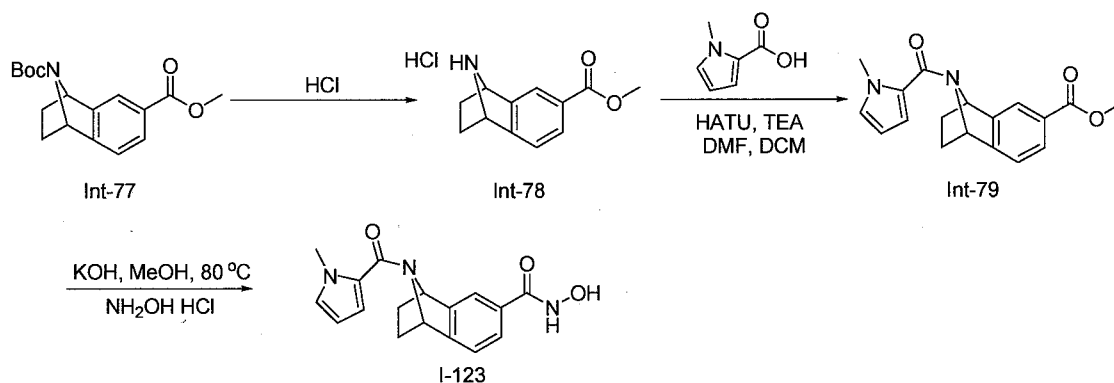
[00275] The title compound was prepared from methyl 7-[(anilinocarbonyl)amino]-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxylate following the procedure outlined in Example 39, using phenyl isocyanate in the place of benzenesulfonyl chloride. LC-MS (FA) ES+ 326; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CD₃OD) δ ppm 7.49 (d, *J* = 7.1 Hz, 2H), 7.33 (d, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 7.22 (dd, *J* = 16.8, 8.2 Hz, 3H), 6.95 (t, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 1H), 4.12-4.03 (m, 1H), 3.15 (dd, *J* = 16.3, 4.8 Hz, 1H), 2.96 (t, *J* = 6.2 Hz, 2H), 2.74 (dd, *J* = 16.4, 8.3 Hz, 1H), 2.15-2.06 (m, 1H), 1.86-1.76 (m, 1H).

Example 41

[00276] The following compounds were prepared from commercial carboxylic acids following the procedures outlined in Example 37, Steps 3 and 4:

Compound	LC-MS
I-66	ES+ 192 (FA)
I-74	ES+ 248 (AA)

Example 42: *N*-hydroxy-9-[(1-methyl-1*H*-pyrrol-2-yl)carbonyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-1,4-epiminonaphthalene-6-carboxamide Compound I-123



Step 1: methyl 1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-1,4-epiminonaphthalene-6-carboxylate:HCl Intermediate 78

[00277] The title compound was prepared from 9-*tert*-butyl 6-methyl 1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-1,4-epiminonaphthalene-6,9-dicarboxylate (prepared as described by Kitamura *et al. Synlett*, **1999**, 6: 731-732 and PCT Int. Appl. Publ. WO 05/094251), using the procedure described in Example 30, Step 3. LC-MS ES+ 204.

Step 2: *N*-hydroxy-9-[(1-methyl-1*H*-pyrrol-2-yl)carbonyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-1,4-epiminonaphthalene-6-carboxamide Compound I-123

[00278] The title compound was prepared from methyl 1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-1,4-epiminonaphthalene-6-carboxylate:HCl following the procedure outlined in Example 32. LC-MS (FA) ES+ 312; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, *d*₆-DMSO) δ ppm 11.12 (s, 1H), 9.00 (s, 1H), 7.69 (s, 1H), 7.55 (dd, *J* = 7.6, 1.5 Hz, 1H), 7.40 (d, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 6.94-6.92 (m, 1H), 6.55 (dd, *J* = 3.8, 1.7 Hz, 1H), 6.06 (dd, *J* = 3.8, 2.6 Hz, 1H), 5.48 (s, 1H), 3.63 (s, 3H), 2.13 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 2H), 1.25 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 2H).

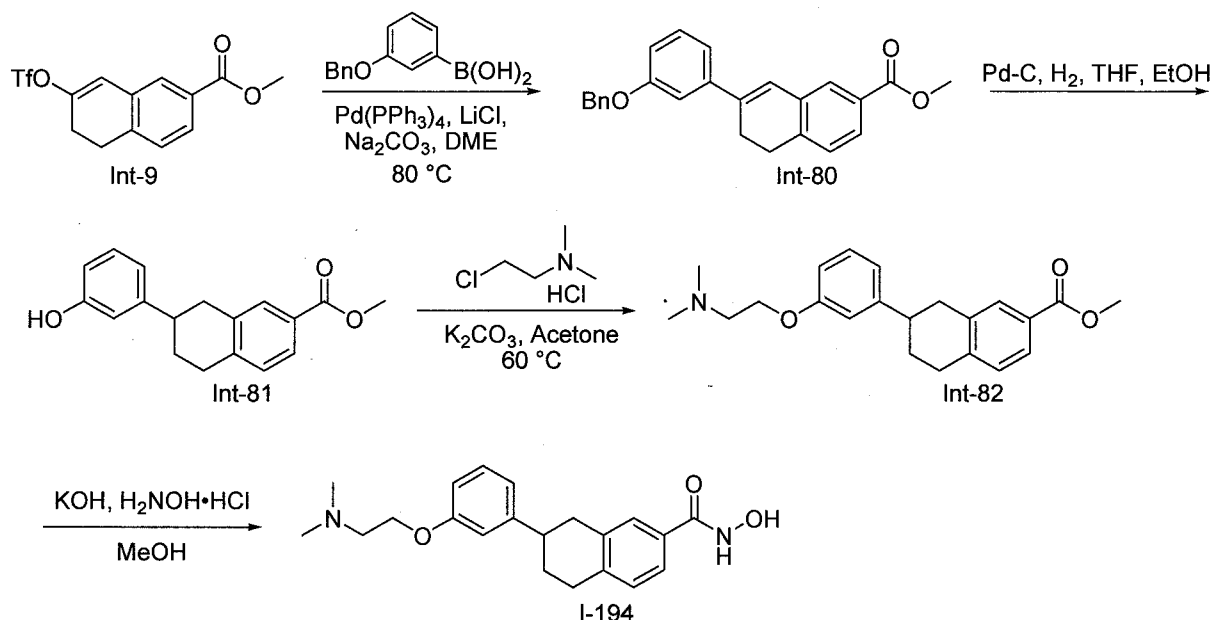
Example 43

[00279] The following compounds were prepared from 9-*tert*-butyl 6-methyl 1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-1,4-epiminonaphthalene-6,9-dicarboxylate and commercial carboxylic acids following the procedures outlined in Example 42, Step2:

Compound	LC-MS
I-196	ES+ 328 (FA)
I-197	ES+ 343 (FA)

I-198	ES+ 339 (FA)
I-199	ES+ 385 (FA)
I-200	ES+ 365 (FA)
I-201	ES+ 289 (FA)
I-202	ES+ 349 (FA)
I-203	ES+ 399 (FA)
I-204	ES+ 365 (FA)
I-205	ES+367 (FA)
I-206	ES+ 407 (FA)
I-207	ES+ 275 (FA)
I-208	ES+ 330 (FA)
I-210	ES+ 310 (FA)
I-211	ES+ 323 (FA)

Example 44: 7-{3-[2-(dimethylamino)ethoxy]phenyl}-N-hydroxy-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxamide Compound I-194



Step 1: methyl 7-(3-hydroxyphenyl)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxylate Intermediate 81

[00280] The title compound was prepared from methyl 7-[(trifluoromethyl)sulfonyl]oxy-5,6-dihydronaphthalene-2-carboxylate and [3-(benzyloxy)phenyl]boronic acid following the procedures outlined in Example 3, Steps 1 and 2 LC-MS (FA) ES+ 283.

Step 2: methyl 7-{3-[2-(dimethylamino)ethoxy]phenyl}-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxylate Intermediate 82

[00281] To a solution of methyl 7-(3-hydroxyphenyl)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxylate (0.09g, 0.3 mmol) in acetone (2.4 mL), was added potassium carbonate (0.132 g, 0.956 mmol) and 2-chloro-N,N-dimethylethanamine·HCl (0.055g, 0.382 mmol). The mixture was heated at 60 °C overnight. The solvents were evaporated and water was added. The mixture was extracted with EtOAc (2 x) and the organic phases were washed with water and then brine, dried (Na₂SO₄) and evaporated. The residue was purified by silica gel chromatography (0-10 % MeOH / DCM) to afford the title compound as a colorless oil (65 mg, 60 %) LC-MS (FA) ES+ 354.

Step 3: 7-{3-[2-(dimethylamino)ethoxy]phenyl}-N-hydroxy-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxamide Compound I-194

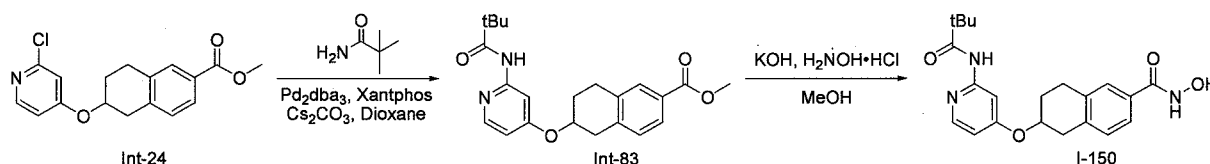
[00282] The title compound was prepared from methyl 7-{3-[2-(dimethylamino)ethoxy]phenyl}-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxylate following the procedure outlined in Example 3, Step 3 (22 mg, 34 %) LC-MS (FA) ES+ 355; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, d₆-DMSO) δ ppm 11.10 (s, 1H), 7.53-7.46 (m,

2H), 7.26-7.15 (m, 2H), 6.90-6.86 (m, 2H), 6.78 (dd, $J = 8.2, 1.6$ Hz, 1H), 4.03 (t, $J = 5.8$ Hz, 2H), 2.99-2.85 (m, 5H), 2.62 (t, $J = 5.8$ Hz, 2H), 2.21 (s, 6H), 2.06-1.97 (m, 1H), 1.95-1.85 (m, 1H).

Example 45: 6-[(4-chlorobenzyl)oxy]-*N*-hydroxy-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxamide methyl 6-hydroxy-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxylate Compound I-125 [ML00750037]

[00283] The title compound was prepared from methyl 6-hydroxy-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxylate and 4-chlorobenzyl bromide following the procedures described in Example 13 LC-MS: (AA) ES+ 332; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, d_6 -DMSO) δ ppm 11.08 (s, 1H), 8.93 (s, 1H), 7.49-7.44 (m, 2H), 7.41-7.32 (m, 4H), 7.12 (d, $J = 7.9$ Hz, 1H), 4.56 (q, $J = 12.3$ Hz, 2H), 3.92-3.82 (m, 1H), 3.06 (dd, $J = 17.0, 4.6$ Hz, 1H), 2.94-2.67 (m, 3H), 2.04-1.94 (m, 1H), 1.92-1.81 (m, 1H).

Example 46: 6-({2-[(2,2-dimethylpropanoyl)amino]pyridin-4-yl}oxy)-*N*-hydroxy-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxamide Compound I-150



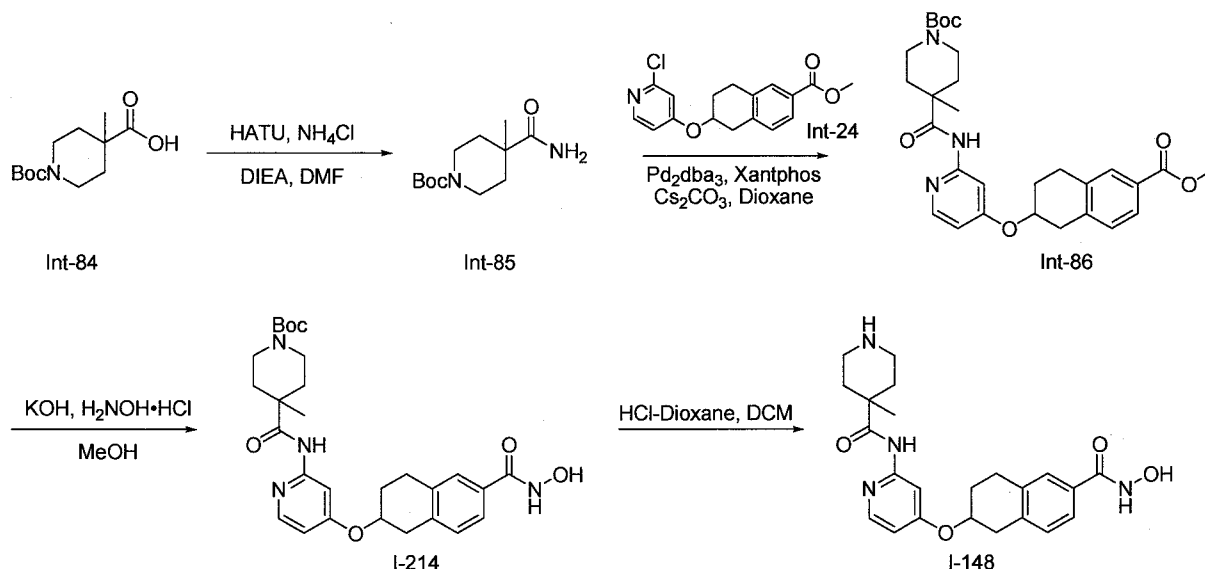
Step 1: methyl 6-({2-[(2,2-dimethylpropanoyl)amino]pyridin-4-yl}oxy)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxylate Intermediate 83

[00284] A microwave vial was charged with pivalamide (68.3 mg, 0.68 mmol), tris(dibenzylideneacetone)dipalladium(0) (56.2 mg, 0.06 mmol), Xantphos (106.5 mg, 0.184 mmol) and cesium carbonate (400 mg, 1.23 mmol) and then sealed and placed under an argon atmosphere. A solution of methyl 6-[(2-chloropyridin-4-yl)oxy]-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxylate (130 mg, 0.41 mmol) in 1,4-dioxane (10 mL) was degassed with argon and added to the vial by syringe. The reaction mixture was degassed with argon for a further 2 min and then heated in an oil bath at 100 °C overnight. The reaction mixture was filtered through Celite and the filter pad was washed several times with EtOAc. The filtrate was concentrated and the residue was purified by silica gel chromatography (0 % to 40 % EtOAc / hexane) to afford the title compound (95 mg, 61 %) LC-MS: (AA) ES+ 383.

Step 2: 6-({2-[(2,2-dimethylpropanoyl)amino]pyridin-4-yl}oxy)-*N*-hydroxy-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxamide Compound I-150

[00285] The title compound was prepared from methyl 6-({2-[(2,2-dimethylpropanoyl)amino]pyridin-4-yl}oxy)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxylate following the procedure outlines in Example 3, Step 3 (56 mg, 60 %) LC-MS: (AA) ES+ 384; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CD_3OD) δ ppm 8.08 (d, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 1H), 7.75 (d, $J = 2.2$ Hz, 1H), 7.46-7.55 (m, 2H), 7.17 (d, $J = 8.1$ Hz, 1H), 6.73 (dd, $J = 5.9, 2.4$ Hz, 1H), 5.02-4.96 (m, 1H), 3.27-3.22 (m, 1H), 3.08-2.87 (m, 3H), 2.24-2.06 (m, 2H), 1.30 (s, 9H).

Example 47: *tert*-Butyl 4-({[4-({6-[(hydroxyamino)carbonyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-2-yl}oxy)pyridin-2-yl]amino}carbonyl)-4-methylpiperidine-1-carboxylate Compound I-214 and *N*-[4-({6-[(hydroxyamino)carbonyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-2-yl}oxy)pyridin-2-yl]-4-methylpiperidine-4-carboxamide Compound I-148



Step 1: *tert*-Butyl 4-(aminocarbonyl)-4-methylpiperidine-1-carboxylate Intermediate 85

[00286] 4-Methyl-4-carboxy-1-*N*-butoxycarbonyl-piperidine (0.486 g, 2 mmol) was dissolved in *N,N*-dimethylformamide (20 mL). *N,N*-diisopropylethylamine (1.4 mL, 8.2 mmol) was added followed by *N,N,N',N'*-tetramethyl-*O*-(7-azabenzotriazol-1-yl)uronium hexafluorophosphate (1.2 g, 3.1 mmol). The reaction solution was stirred at room temperature 20 min and then ammonium chloride (0.22 g, 4.1 mmol) was added. The reaction mixture was stirred over night at room temperature and then concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was partitioned between ethyl acetate (100 mL) and water (150 mL). The phases were slow to settle. The phases were separated and the aqueous phase was extracted with additional ethyl acetate. The extracts were combined, washed with 1N HCl, saturated aqueous sodium bicarbonate solution, water and brine then dried over sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude residue was purified by silica gel chromatography (methylene chloride to 90/10 methylene chloride/methanol gradient) to afford the product as a light pink solid (333 mg, 68 %).

Step 2: *tert*-Butyl 4-({[4-({6-[(hydroxyamino)carbonyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-2-yl}oxy)pyridin-2-yl]amino}carbonyl)-4-methylpiperidine-1-carboxylate Compound I-124

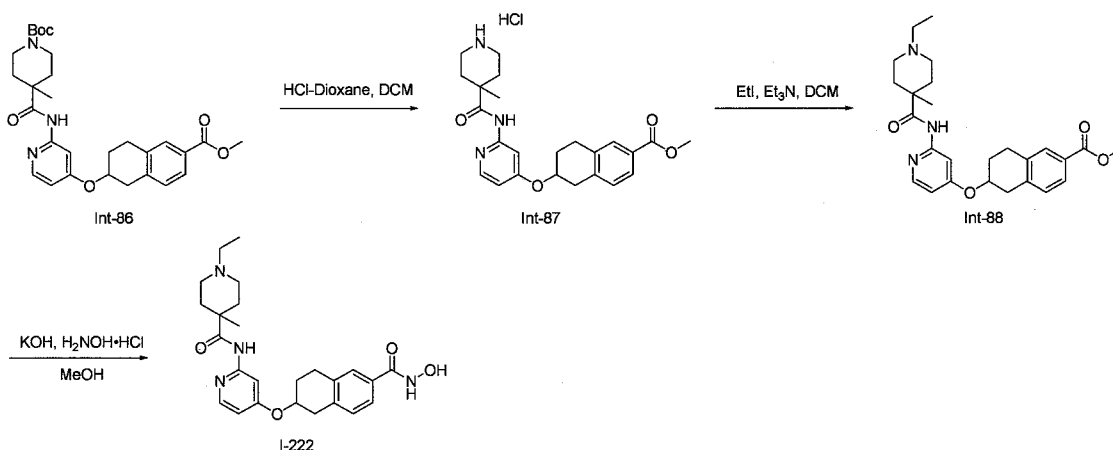
[00287] The title compound was prepared from methyl 6-[(2-chloropyridin-4-yl)oxy]-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxylate and *tert*-butyl 4-(aminocarbonyl)-4-methylpiperidine-1-carboxylate,

following the procedures outlined in Example 46 LC-MS: (AA) ES+ 525; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CD_3OD) δ ppm 8.09 (d, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 1H), 7.73 (d, $J = 2.2$ Hz, 1H), 7.47-7.54 (m, 2H), 7.18 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 1H), 6.74 (dd, $J = 5.8, 2.3$ Hz, 1H), 5.03-4.97 (m, 1H), 3.73-3.63 (m, 2H), 3.27-3.15 (m, 3H), 3.08-2.97 (m, 2H), 2.96-2.87 (m, 1H), 2.22-2.07 (m, 4H), 1.54-1.46 (m, 2H), 1.44 (s, 9H), 1.32 (s, 3H).

Step 3: *N*-[4-({6-[(hydroxyamino)carbonyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-2-yl}oxy)pyridin-2-yl]-4-methylpiperidine-4-carboxamide Compound I-148

[00288] The title compound was prepared from *tert*-butyl 4-({[4-({6-[(hydroxyamino)carbonyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-2-yl}oxy)pyridin-2-yl]amino}carbonyl)-4-methylpiperidine-1-carboxylate following the procedure outlined in Example 30, Step 3 and was purified using preparative HPLC (AA method), (110 mg, 93 %). LC-MS: (AA) ES+ 425; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, d_6 -DMSO) δ ppm 8.13 (d, $J = 5.8$ Hz, 1H), 7.70 (d, $J = 2.3$ Hz, 1H), 7.57-7.46 (m, 2H), 7.17 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 1H), 6.79 (dd, $J = 5.8, 2.6$ Hz, 1H), 5.02-4.95 (m, 1H), 3.26-3.17 (m, 1H), 3.01-2.79 (m, 5H), 2.73-2.61 (m, 2H), 2.17-1.97 (m, 4H), 1.51-1.36 (m, 2H), 1.23 (s, 3H).

Example 48: 1-ethyl-*N*-[4-({6-[(hydroxyamino)carbonyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-2-yl}oxy)pyridin-2-yl]-4-methylpiperidine-4-carboxamide Compound I-222



Step 1: methyl 6-[(2-{{(4-methylpiperidin-4-yl)carbonyl}amino}pyridin-4-yl)oxy]-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxylate·HCl Intermediate 87

[00289] Methyl 6-[(2-{{(4-methylpiperidin-4-yl)carbonyl}amino}pyridin-4-yl)oxy]-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxylate was prepared from *tert*-butyl 4-{{[4-{{[6-(methoxycarbonyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-2-yl]oxy}pyridin-2-yl]amino}carbonyl]-4-methylpiperidine-1-carboxylate using the procedure described in Example 30, step 3. LC-MS: (AA) ES+ 424.

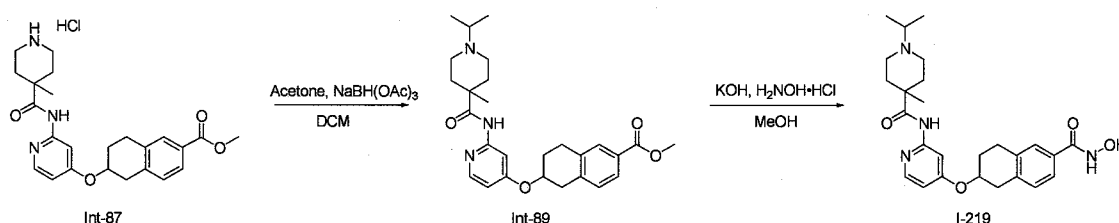
Step 2: methyl 6-[(2-[(1-ethyl-4-methylpiperidin-4-yl)carbonyl]amino}pyridin-4-yl)oxy]-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxylate Intermediate 88

[00290] To a solution of methyl 6-[(2-[(4-methylpiperidin-4-yl)carbonyl]amino}pyridin-4-yl)oxy]-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxylate·HCl (0.100 g, 0.217 mmol) in DCM (5 mL) was added triethylamine (90.9 uL, 0.652 mmol) and iodoethane (52.2 uL, 0.652 mmol). The reaction was stirred at rt overnight after which time TLC (1:9 MeOH / DCM) showed complete reaction. The mixture was extracted with EtOAc (2x) and the organic phase was washed with water and then brine, dried (Na₂SO₄) and evaporated. The residue was purified by silica gel chromatography (0 % to 10 % MeOH / DCM) to afford the title compound (45 mg, 46 %). LC-MS: (AA) ES+ 452.

Step 3: 1-ethyl-N-[4-({6-[(hydroxyamino)carbonyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-2-yl}oxy)pyridin-2-yl]-4-methylpiperidine-4-carboxamide Compound I-222

[00291] The title compound was prepared from methyl 6-[(2-[(1-ethyl-4-methylpiperidin-4-yl)carbonyl]amino}pyridin-4-yl)oxy]-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxylate following the procedure outlined in Example 3, step 3. LC-MS: (AA) ES+ 453; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CD₃OD) δ ppm 8.47 (s, 1H), 8.12 (d, *J* = 5.7 Hz, 1H), 7.68 (d, *J* = 2.2 Hz, 1H), 7.54-7.47 (m, 2H), 7.18 (d, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 6.78 (dd, *J* = 6.1, 2.3 Hz, 1H), 5.04-4.96 (m, 1H), 3.46-3.35 (m, 2H), 3.25 (d, *J* = 4.5 Hz, 1H), 3.15-2.98 (m, 6H), 2.96-2.87 (m, 1H), 2.53-2.40 (m, 2H), 2.22-2.08 (m, 2H), 1.90-1.76 (m, 2H), 1.39 (s, 3H), 1.31 (t, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 3H).

Example 49: N-[4-({6-[(hydroxyamino)carbonyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-2-yl}oxy)pyridin-2-yl]-1-isopropyl-4-methylpiperidine-4-carboxamide Compound I-219



Step 1: methyl 6-[(2-[(1-isopropyl-4-methylpiperidin-4-yl)carbonyl]amino}pyridin-4-yl)oxy]-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxylate Intermediate 89

[00292] To a solution of methyl 6-[(2-[(4-methylpiperidin-4-yl)carbonyl]amino}pyridin-4-yl)oxy]-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxylate·HCl (0.100 g, 0.217 mmol) in DCM (8 mL) was added acetone (74.9 uL, 1.02 mmol). The reaction was stirred at rt for 4 hours and sodium triacetoxyborohydride (138 mg, 0.652 mmol) was added. The reaction was stirred at rt overnight after which time TLC (1:9 MeOH / DCM) showed complete reaction. The mixture was extracted with EtOAc (2x) and the organic

phase was washed with water and then brine, dried (Na₂SO₄) and evaporated. The residue was purified by silica gel chromatography (0 % to 10 % MeOH / DCM) to afford methyl 6-[(2-{{[(1-isopropyl-4-methylpiperidin-4-yl)carbonyl]amino}pyridin-4-yl}oxy)]-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxylate (71 mg, 72 %). LC-MS: (AA) ES+ 466; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ ppm 8.05 (d, *J* = 5.8 Hz, 1H), 7.94 (d, *J* = 2.3 Hz, 1H), 7.83-7.76 (m, 2H), 7.15 (d, *J* = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 6.57 (dd, *J* = 5.9, 2.3 Hz, 1H), 5.00-4.91 (m, 1H), 3.90 (s, 3H), 3.25 (dd, *J* = 17.4, 4.7 Hz, 1H), 3.12-3.00 (m, 2H), 2.95-2.83 (m, 1H), 2.73-2.63 (m, 3H), 2.44-2.34 (m, 2H), 2.21-2.10 (m, 4H), 1.70-1.63 (m, 2H), 1.28 (s, 3H), 1.02 (t, *J* = 6.4 Hz, 6H).

Step 2: *N*-[4-{{6-[(hydroxyamino)carbonyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-2-yl}oxy}]pyridin-2-yl]-1-isopropyl-4-methylpiperidine-4-carboxamide Compound I-219

[00293] The title compound was prepared from 6-[(2-{{[(1-isopropyl-4-methylpiperidin-4-yl)carbonyl]amino}pyridin-4-yl}oxy)]-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxylate following the procedure outlined in Example 3, step 3. LC-MS: (AA) ES+ 467; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CD₃OD) δ ppm 8.49 (s, 1H), 8.13 (d, *J* = 5.8 Hz, 1H), 7.67 (d, *J* = 2.2 Hz, 1H), 7.54-7.47 (m, 2H), 7.18 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 6.79 (dd, *J* = 6.1, 2.4 Hz, 1H), 5.04-4.96 (m, 1H), 3.48-3.33 (m, 3H), 3.25 (d, *J* = 4.3 Hz, 1H), 3.16-2.87 (m, 5H), 2.58-2.39 (m, 2H), 2.22-2.10 (m, 2H), 1.90-1.73 (m, 2H), 1.40 (s, 3H), 1.32 (d, *J* = 6.6 Hz, 6H).

Example 50:

[00294] The following compounds were prepared from methyl 6-[(2-chloropyridin-4-yl)oxy]-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxylate and the appropriate amine or aniline, following the procedures outlined in Example 47.

Compound	LC-MS
I-228	ES+ 410 (AA)
I-225	ES+ 411 (AA)
I-224	ES+ 511 (AA)

Example 51: *N*-hydroxy-6-phenoxy-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxamide Compound I-229

The title compound was prepared from methyl 6-hydroxy-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxylate and phenol, following the procedures outlined in Example 10, steps 6 and 7. Diethyl azodicarboxylate

was used in place of di-*tert*-butyl azodicarboxylate in step 6. LC-MS: (AA) ES+ 284; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CD₃OD) δ ppm 7.52-7.46 (m, 2H), 7.28-7.23 (m, 2H), 7.16 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 6.96-6.88 (m, 3H), 4.85-4.80 (m, 1H), 3.21 (dd, *J* = 17.1, 4.5 Hz, 1H), 3.08-2.95 (m, 2H), 2.91-2.82 (m, 1H), 2.17-2.01 (m, 2H).

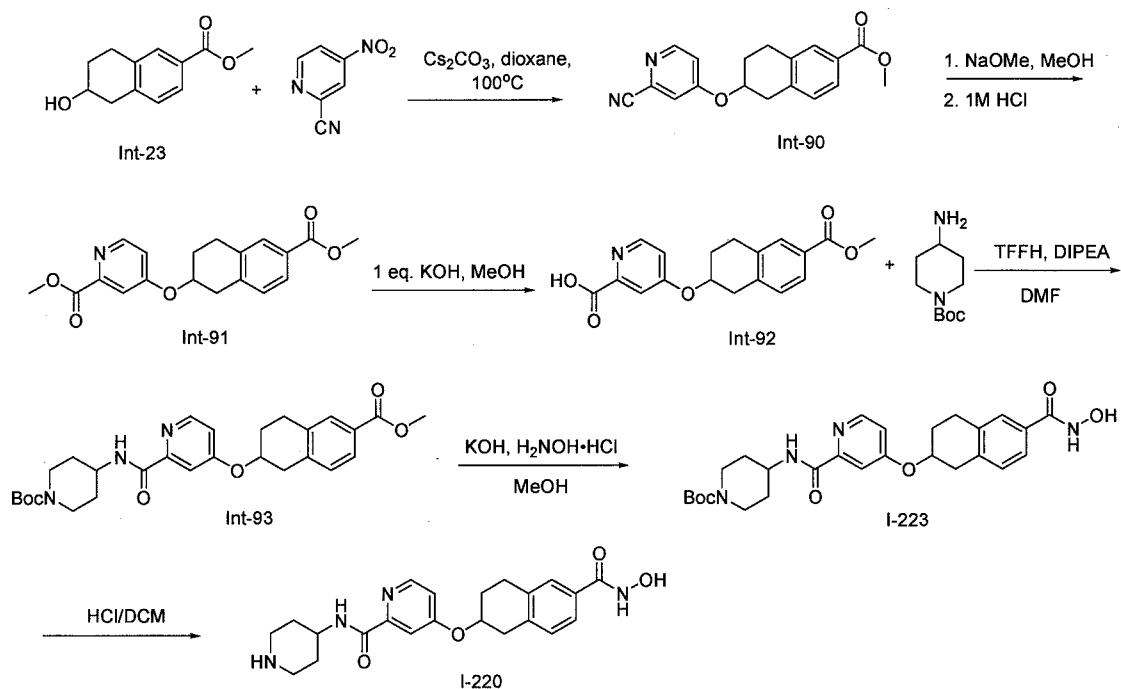
Example 52: *tert*-butyl 4-{7-[(hydroxyamino)carbonyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-2-yl}piperidine-1-carboxylate Compound I-221

[00295] The title compound was prepared following from *tert*-butyl 4-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)-3,6-dihydropyridine-1(2*H*)-carboxylate following the procedures outlined in Example 44, step 1 followed by step 3. LCMS (FA) ES+ 375; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CD₃OD) δ ppm 7.47-7.40 (m, 2H), 7.13 (d, *J* = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 4.15 (s, 1H), 4.10 (s, 1H), 2.94-2.67 (m, 5H), 2.57 (dd, *J* = 16.7, 11.0 Hz, 1H), 2.07-1.96 (m, 1H), 1.81 (t, *J* = 11.2 Hz, 2H), 1.66-1.35 (m, 12H), 1.32-1.15 (m, 2H).

Example 53: *N*-hydroxy-7-piperidin-4-yl-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxamide. HCl Compound I-212

[00296] The title compound was prepared from *tert*-butyl 4-{7-[(hydroxyamino)carbonyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-2-yl}piperidine-1-carboxylate following the procedure described in Example 30, step 3. LCMS (AA) ES+ 275; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, *d*₆-DMSO) δ ppm 11.09 (s, 1H), 8.94 (s, 1H), 8.59 (bs, 2H), 7.48 (s, 1H), 7.45 (dd, *J* = 8.0, 1.5 Hz, 1H), 7.12 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 3.29 (d, *J* = 12.6 Hz, 2H), 2.89-2.66 (m, 5H), 2.55-2.46 (m, 1H), 1.89 (t, *J* = 13.7 Hz, 2H), 1.59-1.30 (m, 5H).

Example 54: *tert*-butyl 4-({[4-({6-[(hydroxyamino)carbonyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-2-yl}oxy)pyridin-2-yl}carbonyl}amino)piperidine-1-carboxylate Compound I-223 and 4-({6-[(hydroxyamino)carbonyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-2-yl}oxy)-*N*-piperidin-4-ylpyridine-2-carboxamide Compound I-220



Step 1: methyl 6-[(2-cyanopyridin-4-yl)oxy]-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxylate

Intermediate 90

[00297] A mixture of methyl 6-hydroxy-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxylate (0.100 g, 0.48 mmol), 4-nitro-2-pyridinecarbonitrile (0.144 g, 0.969 mmol), cesium carbonate (0.473 g, 1.45 mmol) and 1,4-dioxane (2.00 mL) was heated in a sealed tube at 100 °C for 24h. Water was added and the mixture was extracted into EtOAc (2 x). The organic phases were washed with brine, dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄, filtered and evaporated. The residue was purified by silica gel chromatography (0 % to 50 % EtOAc / hexane) to afford the title compound (142 mg, 95%). LCMS (FA) ES+ 309.

Step 2: methyl 4-{{6-(methoxycarbonyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-2-yl}oxy}pyridine-2-carboxylate Intermediate 91

[00298] To a solution of methyl 6-[(2-cyanopyridin-4-yl)oxy]-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxylate (0.507 g, 1.64 mmol) in methanol (13.5 mL) was added 0.5 M sodium methoxide in methanol (1.60 mL, 0.82 mmol). The reaction was heated at 65 °C for 2h, then hydrochloric acid (1 N, 8.75 mL, 8.75 mmol) was added at rt and the mixture was stirred for 2h. The solvents were evaporated and the residue was basified by addition of sat. NaHCO₃ solution and extracted into EtOAc (2 x). The organic

phases were washed with brine, dried (Na₂SO₄) and evaporated to afford the title compound (569 mg, quant). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CD₃OD) δ ppm 8.46 (d, *J* = 5.7 Hz, 1H), 7.79 (s, 1H), 7.75 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.68 (d, *J* = 2.5 Hz, 1H), 7.23 (dd, *J* = 5.8, 2.6 Hz, 1H), 7.20 (d, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 5.15-5.09 (m, 1H), 3.95 (s, 3H), 3.88 (s, 3H), 3.34-3.27 (m, 1H), 3.11-2.89 (m, 3H), 2.25-2.11 (m, 2H).

Step 3: 4-{{6-(methoxycarbonyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-2-yl}oxy}pyridine-2-carboxylic acid Intermediate 92

[00299] To a solution of methyl 4-{{6-(methoxycarbonyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-2-yl}oxy}pyridine-2-carboxylate (0.569 g, 1.67 mmol) in methanol (17.2 mL) was slowly added 1.0 M potassium hydroxide in water (1.67 mL, 1.67 mmol) and the reaction mixture was stirred at rt for 3h. 1.0 M potassium hydroxide in water (0.5 mL, 0.5 mmol) was added and the reaction was stirred for 3h. The reaction was quenched with 1.0 M of hydrochloric acid in water and concentrated to afford the title compound (578 mg, quant). LCMS (FA) ES+ 328.

Step 4: *tert*-butyl 4-{{(4-{{6-(methoxycarbonyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-2-yl}oxy}pyridin-2-yl)carbonyl}amino}piperidine-1-carboxylate Intermediate 93

[00300] To a solution of 4-{{6-(methoxycarbonyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-2-yl}oxy}pyridine-2-carboxylic acid (0.136 g, 0.415 mmol) was in N,N-dimethylformamide (2.25 mL, 29.0 mmol) and was added N,N-diisopropylethylamine (0.217 mL, 1.25 mmol) and fluoro-N,N,N',N'-tetramethylformamidinium hexafluorophosphate (0.165 g, 0.623 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred for 30 min. *tert*-Butyl 4-aminopiperidine-1-carboxylate (0.0915 g, 0.457 mmol) was added and the reaction was stirred at room temperature for 5h. Water was added and extracted into ethyl acetate (2 x). The organic phases were washed with brine, dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated to give afford the title compound (161 mg, 76%). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ ppm 8.32 (d, *J* = 5.6 Hz, 1H), 8.00 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 7.82 (s, 1H), 7.80 (d, *J* = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 7.75 (d, *J* = 2.5 Hz, 1H), 7.14 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 6.91 (dd, *J* = 5.6, 2.6 Hz, 1H), 5.02-4.96 (m, 1H), 4.16-3.99 (m, 3H), 3.91 (s, 3H), 3.27 (dd, *J* = 17.3, 4.72 Hz, 1H), 3.11-2.86 (m, 5H), 2.23-2.10 (m, 2H), 2.03-1.95 (m, 2H), 1.55-1.42 (m, 11H).

Step 5: *tert*-butyl 4-{{(4-{{6-[(hydroxyamino)carbonyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-2-yl}oxy}pyridin-2-yl)carbonyl}amino}piperidine-1-carboxylate Compound I-223

[00301] The title compound was prepared from *tert*-butyl 4-{{(4-{{6-(methoxycarbonyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-2-yl}oxy}pyridin-2-yl)carbonyl}amino}piperidine-1-carboxylate following the procedure outlined in Example 3, step 3. LCMS (AA) ES+ 511; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CD₃OD) δ 8.41 (d, *J* = 5.7 Hz, 1H), 7.63 (d, *J* = 2.5 Hz, 1H), 7.52 (s, 1H), 7.49 (d, *J* = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 7.18 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.10 (dd, *J* = 5.7, 2.6 Hz, 1H), 5.11-5.03 (m, 1H), 4.12-3.99 (m, 3H), 3.29-3.25 (m, 1H), 3.09-2.88 (m, 5H), 2.24-2.09 (m, 2H), 1.96-1.89 (m, 2H), 1.54 (ddd, *J* = 15.7, 12.2, 4.1 Hz, 2H), 1.46 (s, 9H).

Step 6: 4-({6-[(hydroxyamino)carbonyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-2-yl}oxy)-N-piperidin-4-ylpyridine-2-carboxamide Compound I-220

[00302] The title compound was prepared from *tert*-butyl 4-({[4-({6-[(hydroxyamino)carbonyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-2-yl}oxy)pyridin-2-yl]carbonyl}amino)piperidine-1-carboxylate following the procedure outlined in Example 30, step 3. LCMS (AA) ES+ 411; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, *d*₆-DMSO) δ 11.15 (s, 1H), 9.10-9.00 (m, 1H), 8.95-8.85 (m, 1H), 8.73-8.63 (m, 1H), 8.51 (d, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 1H), 7.78 (s, 1H), 7.55 (s, 1H), 7.50 (d, *J* = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 7.39-7.34 (m, 1H), 7.17 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 5.31-5.20 (m, 1H), 4.16-4.01 (m, 2H), 3.35-3.21 (m, 3H), 3.07-2.84 (m, 6H), 2.19-1.99 (m, 2H), 1.99-1.77 (m, 4H).

Example 55:

[00303] The following compounds were prepared from 4-{{6-(methoxycarbonyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-2-yl}oxy}pyridine-2-carboxylic acid and the appropriate amine, following the procedure outlined in Example 54, steps 4 and 5

Compound	LC-MS
I-226	ES+ 427 (FA)
I-227	ES+ 439 (FA)

Example 56: HDAC6 enzyme assay

[00304] To measure the inhibition of HDAC6 activity, purified human HDAC6 (BPS Bioscience; Cat. No. 5006) is incubated with substrate Ac-Arg-Gly-Lys(Ac)-AMC peptide (Bachem Biosciences; Cat. No. I-1925) for 1 hour at 30 °C in the presence of test compounds or vehicle DMSO control. The reaction is stopped with the HDAC inhibitor trichostatin A (Sigma; Cat. No. T8552) and the amount of Arg-Gly-Lys-AMC generated is quantitated by digestion with trypsin (Sigma; Cat. No. T1426) and subsequent measurement of the amount of AMC released using a fluorescent plate reader (Pherastar; BMG Technologies) set at Ex 340nm and Em 460nm. Concentration response curves are generated by calculating the fluorescence increase in test compound-treated samples relative to DMSO-treated controls, and enzyme inhibition (IC₅₀) values are determined from those curves.

Example 57: Nuclear extract HDAC assay

[00305] As a screen against Class I HDAC enzymes, HeLa nuclear extract (BIOMOL; Cat. No. KI-140) is incubated with Ac-Arg-Gly-Lys(Ac)-AMC peptide (Bachem Biosciences; Cat. No. I-1925) in the presence of test compounds or vehicle DMSO control. The HeLa nuclear extract is enriched for Class I enzymes HDAC1, -2 and -3. The reaction is stopped with the HDAC inhibitor Trichostatin A (Sigma; Cat. No. T8552) and the amount of Arg-Gly-Lys-AMC generated is quantitated by digestion with trypsin (Sigma; Cat. No. T1426) and subsequent measurement of the amount of AMC released using a fluorescent plate reader (Pherastar; BMG Technologies) set at Ex 340nm and Em 460nm. Concentration response curves are generated by calculating the fluorescence increase in test compound-treated samples relative to DMSO-treated controls, and enzyme inhibition (IC₅₀) values are determined from those curves.

Example 58: Western Blot and Immunofluorescence Assays

[00306] Cellular potency and selectivity of compounds are determined using a published assay (Haggarty *et al.*, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* **2003**, 100 (8): 4389-4394) using Hela cells (ATCC cat# CCL-2™) which are maintained in MEM medium (Invitrogen) supplemented with 10% FBS; or multiple myeloma cells RPMI-8226 (ATCC cat# CCL-155™) which are maintained in RPMI 1640 medium (Invitrogen) supplemented with 10% FBS. Briefly, cells are treated with inhibitors for 6 or 24 h and either lysed for Western blotting, or fixed for immunofluorescence analyses. HDAC6 potency is determined by measuring K40 hyperacetylation of alpha-tubulin with an acetylation selective monoclonal antibody (Sigma cat# T7451) in IC₅₀ experiments. Selectivity against Class I HDAC activity is determined similarly using an antibody that recognizes hyperacetylation of histone H4 (Upstate cat# 06-866) in the Western blotting assay or nuclear acetylation (Abcam cat# ab21623) in the immunofluorescence assay.

Example 59: In vivo Tumor Efficacy Model

[00307] Female NCr-Nude mice (age 6-8 weeks, Charles River Labs) are aseptically injected into the subcutaneous space in the right dorsal flank with 1.0-5.0 x 10⁶ cells (SKOV-3, HCT-116, BxPC3) in 100 µL of a 1:1 ratio of serum-free culture media (Sigma Aldrich) and BD Matrigel™ (BD Biosciences) using a 1 mL 26 3/8 gauge needle (Becton Dickinson Ref#309625). Alternatively, some xenograft models require the use of more immunocompromised strains of mice such as CB-17 SCID (Charles River Labs) or NOD-SCID (Jackson Laboratory). Furthermore, some xenograft models require serial passaging of tumor fragments in which small fragments of tumor tissue (approximately 1 mm³) are implanted subcutaneously in the right dorsal flank of anesthetized (3-5% isoflourane/oxygen mixture) NCr-Nude, CB-17 SCID or NOD-SCID mice (age 5-8 weeks, Charles River Labs or Jackson Laboratory) via a 13-ga

trocar needle (Popper & Sons 7927). Tumor volume is monitored twice weekly with Vernier calipers. The mean tumor volume is calculated using the formula $V = W^2 \times L / 2$. When the mean tumor volume is approximately 200 mm³, the animals are randomized into treatment groups of ten animals each. Drug treatment typically includes the test compound as a single agent, and may include combinations of the test compound and other anticancer agents. Dosing and schedules are determined for each experiment based on previous results obtained from pharmacokinetic/pharmacodynamic and maximum tolerated dose studies. The control group will receive vehicle without any drug. Typically, test compound (100-200 µL) is administered via intravenous (27-ga needle), oral (20-ga gavage needle) or subcutaneous (27-ga needle) routes at various doses and schedules. Tumor size and body weight are measured twice a week and the study is terminated when the control tumors reach approximately 2000 mm³, and/or if tumor volume exceeds 10% of the animal body weight or if the body weight loss exceeds 20%.

[00308] The differences in tumor growth trends over time between pairs of treatment groups are assessed using linear mixed effects regression models. These models account for the fact that each animal is measured at multiple time points. A separate model is fit for each comparison, and the areas under the curve (AUC) for each treatment group are calculated using the predicted values from the model. The percent decrease in AUC (dAUC) relative to the reference group is then calculated. A statistically significant *P* value suggests that the trends over time for the two treatment groups are different.

[00309] The tumor measurements observed on a date pre-specified by the researcher (typically the last day of treatment) are analyzed to assess tumor growth inhibition. For this analysis, a T/C ratio is calculated for each animal by dividing the tumor measurement for the given animal by the mean tumor measurement across all control animals. The T/C ratios across a treatment group are compared to the T/C ratios of the control group using a two-tailed Welch's t-test. To adjust for multiplicity, a False Discovery Rate (FDR) is calculated for each comparison using the approach described by Benjamini and Hochberg, *J.R. Stat. Soc. B* **1995**, 57:289-300.

[00310] As detailed above, compounds of the invention inhibit HDAC6. In certain embodiments, compounds of the invention inhibit HDAC6 with the percent inhibition at a concentration of 0.412 µM shown in the table below.

Compound	Percent Inhibition at 0.412 µM	Compound	Percent Inhibition at 0.412 µM
I-1	34	I-79	94
I-2	35	I-80	43
I-3	36	I-81	84
I-4	25	I-82	85

I-5	11	I-83	86
I-6	18	I-84	82
I-7	22	I-85	75
I-8	33	I-86	91
I-9	47	I-87	92
I-10	20	I-88	89
I-11	21	I-89	84
I-12	15	I-90	82
I-13	10	I-91	93
I-14	79	I-92	92
I-15	11	I-93	74
I-16	55	I-94	96
I-17	19	I-95	71
I-18	34	I-96	92
I-19	20	I-97	92
I-20	30	I-98	93
I-21	20	I-99	77
I-22	28	I-100	62
I-24	46	I-101	55
I-26	21	I-102	85
I-27	11	I-103	63
I-28	-2	I-104	56
I-29	70	I-105	43
I-31	17	I-106	90
I-32	69	I-107	84
I-33	62	I-108	95
I-34	2	I-109	53
I-35	74	I-110	42
I-36	26	I-111	75
I-37	36	I-112	87
I-38	18	I-113	53
I-39	60	I-114	82
I-40	48	I-115	81
I-41	23	I-116	81
I-43	71	I-117	92
I-45	47	I-118	75
I-46	22	I-119	74
I-47	82	I-120	85
I-48	62	I-121	80
I-49	56	I-122	88
I-50	70	I-123	90
I-52	80	I-125	87
I-54	87	I-150	86
I-55	78	I-170	73
I-57	59	I-171	77
I-58	85	I-183	69
I-59	56	I-185	85
I-61	84	I-190	90

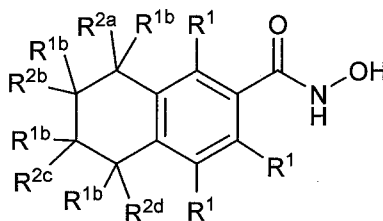
I-62	75	I-194	86
I-63	18	I-196	32
I-64	18	I-197	55
I-65	16	I-198	60
I-66	49	I-199	70
I-67	26	I-200	67
I-68	65	I-201	29
I-69	44	I-202	19
I-70	63	I-203	53
I-71	60	I-204	23
I-72	54	I-205	17
I-73	73	I-206	18
I-74	20	I-207	25
I-75	90	I-208	34
I-76	80	I-210	28
I-77	92	I-211	51
I-78	88	I-214	88
I-148	93	I-224	94
I-225	95	I-228	90
I-229	92	I-220	92
I-223	88	I-222	91
I-219	90	I-227	95
I-221	41	I-226	93
I-212	72		

[00311] As detailed above, compounds of the invention are selective for HDAC6 over other Class I HDAC enzymes. In some embodiments, the ratio of HDAC IC₅₀ (as obtained in the nuclear extract assay described above) to HDAC6 IC₅₀ is less than 5 (HDAC IC₅₀/HDAC6 IC₅₀). In certain embodiments, the ratio of HDAC IC₅₀ to HDAC6 IC₅₀ is between 5 and 10. In certain embodiments, the ratio of HDAC IC₅₀ to HDAC6 IC₅₀ is between 10 and 100.

[00312] While we have described a number of embodiments of this invention, it is apparent that our basic examples may be altered to provide other embodiments, which utilize the compounds and methods of this invention. Therefore, it will be appreciated that the scope of this invention is to be defined by the appended claims rather than by the specific embodiments, which have been represented by way of examples.

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A compound of formula (I):



(I);

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof;

wherein:

each occurrence of R^1 is independently hydrogen, chloro, fluoro, $-O-C_{1-4}$ alkyl, cyano, hydroxy, C_{1-4} alkyl, C_{1-4} fluoroalkyl, $-N(C_{1-4} \text{ alkyl})_2$, $-NH(C_{1-4} \text{ alkyl})$, $-NH_2$, or $-O-C_{1-4}$ fluoroalkyl;

R^{2a} is G or R^{1a} ;

R^{2b} is G or R^{1a} ;

R^{2c} is G or R^{1a} ;

R^{2d} is G or R^{1a} ;

provided that one and only one of R^{2a} , R^{2b} , R^{2c} , and R^{2d} is G;

each occurrence of R^{1a} is independently hydrogen, fluoro, C_{1-4} alkyl, or C_{1-4} fluoroalkyl;

each occurrence of R^{1b} is independently hydrogen, fluoro, or C_{1-4} alkyl;

or one occurrence of R^{1a} and one occurrence of R^{1b} on the same carbon atom can be taken together to form $=O$ or a 3-6 membered cycloaliphatic;

G is hydrogen, $-R^3$, $-V_1-R^3$, $-V_1-L_1-R^3$, $-L_1-V_1-R^3$, or $-L_1-R^3$;

L_1 is an unsubstituted or substituted C_{1-3} alkylene chain;

V_1 is $-C(O)-$, $-C(S)-$, $-C(O)-N(R^{4a})-$, $-C(O)-O-$, $-N(R^{4a})-$, $-N(R^{4a})-C(O)-$, $-N(R^{4a})-SO_2-$, $-O-$, $-N(R^{4a})-C(O)-N(R^{4a})-$, $-N(R^{4a})-C(O)-O-$, $-O-C(O)-N(R^{4a})-$, or $-N(R^{4a})-SO_2-N(R^{4a})-$;

R^3 is unsubstituted or substituted C_{1-6} aliphatic, unsubstituted or substituted 3-10-membered cycloaliphatic, unsubstituted or substituted 4-10-membered heterocyclyl having 1-4 heteroatoms

independently selected from nitrogen, oxygen, and sulfur, unsubstituted or substituted 6-10-membered aryl, or unsubstituted or substituted 5-10-membered heteroaryl having 1-5 heteroatoms independently selected from nitrogen, oxygen, and sulfur; and

each occurrence of R^{4a} is independently hydrogen, or unsubstituted or substituted C_{1-4} aliphatic; or when V_1 is $-N(R^{4a})-C(O)-$, $-N(R^{4a})-SO_2-$, or $-N(R^{4a})-C(O)-N(R^{4a})-$, one occurrence of R^{4a} can be taken together with an R^{1a} attached to a ring carbon atom that is not adjacent to the ring carbon atom to which G is attached to form a substituted or unsubstituted 5-7 membered bridged heterocyclyl;

provided that the compound is other than 8-(2-amino-8-bromo-1,6-dihydro-6-oxo-9H-purin-9-yl)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-N-hydroxy-2-naphthalenecarboxamide.

2. The compound of claim 1, wherein G is $-R^3$, $-V_1-R^3$, $-V_1-L_1-R^3$, $-L_1-V_1-R^3$, or $-L_1-R^3$.

3. The compound of claim 2, wherein:

G is $-V_1-R^3$, $-L_1-R^3$, or $-R^3$;

L_1 is $-CH_2-$ or $-CH_2CH_2-$; and

V_1 is $-N(R^{4a})-$, $-N(R^{4a})-C(O)-$, $-C(O)-N(R^{4a})-$, $-N(R^{4a})-SO_2-$, $-O-$, $-N(R^{4a})-C(O)-O-$, or $-N(R^{4a})-C(O)-N(R^{4a})-$.

4. The compound of claim 2, wherein:

each occurrence of R^{1a} is independently hydrogen, fluoro, or methyl;

each occurrence of R^{1b} is independently hydrogen, fluoro, or methyl; and

each occurrence of R^1 is independently hydrogen, chloro, fluoro, cyano, hydroxy, methoxy, ethoxy, trifluoromethoxy, trifluoromethyl, methyl, or ethyl.

5. The compound of claim 2, wherein:

each substitutable carbon chain atom in R^3 is unsubstituted or substituted with 1-2 occurrences of $-R^{5dd}$,

each substitutable saturated ring carbon atom in R^3 is unsubstituted or substituted with $=O$, $=C(R^5)_2$, or $-R^{5aa}$;

each substitutable unsaturated ring carbon atom in R^3 is unsubstituted or is substituted with $-R^{5a}$;

each substitutable ring nitrogen atom in R^3 is unsubstituted or substituted with $-R^{9b}$;

each R^{5a} is independently halogen, $-NO_2$, $-CN$, $-C(R^5)=C(R^5)_2$,

$-C\equiv C-R^5$, $-OR^5$, $-SR^6$, $-S(O)R^6$, $-SO_2R^6$, $-SO_2N(R^4)_2$, $-N(R^4)_2$, $-NR^4C(O)R^5$,

$-NR^4C(O)N(R^4)_2$, $-NR^4CO_2R^6$, $-OC(O)N(R^4)_2$, $-C(O)R^6$, $-C(O)N(R^4)_2$,

$-N(R^4)SO_2R^6$, $-N(R^4)SO_2N(R^4)_2$, unsubstituted or substituted C_{1-6} aliphatic, unsubstituted or substituted 3-10-membered cycloaliphatic, unsubstituted or substituted 4-10-membered heterocyclyl having 1-4 heteroatoms independently selected from nitrogen, oxygen, and sulfur, unsubstituted or substituted 6-10-membered aryl, or unsubstituted or substituted 5-10-membered heteroaryl having 1-5 heteroatoms independently selected from nitrogen, oxygen, and sulfur; or two adjacent R^{5a} , taken together with the intervening ring atoms, form an unsubstituted or substituted fused 5-10 membered aromatic ring or an unsubstituted or substituted 4-10 membered non-aromatic ring having 0-3 heteroatoms independently selected from nitrogen, oxygen, and sulfur;

each occurrence of R^{5aa} is independently chloro, fluoro, hydroxy, unsubstituted or substituted C_{1-6} aliphatic, $-O(C_{1-6} \text{ alkyl})$, $-C_{1-6}$ fluoroalkyl, $-O-C_{1-6}$ fluoroalkyl, cyano, $-N(R^4)_2$, $-C(O)(C_{1-6} \text{ alkyl})$, $-CO_2H$, $-C(O)NH_2$, $-C(O)NH(C_{1-6} \text{ alkyl})$, $-C(O)N(C_{1-6} \text{ alkyl})_2$, $-NHC(O)C_{1-6} \text{ alkyl}$, $-NHC(O)OC_{1-6} \text{ alkyl}$, $-NHC(O)NHC_{1-6} \text{ alkyl}$, or $-NHS(O)_2C_{1-6} \text{ alkyl}$;

each occurrence of R^{5dd} is independently fluoro, hydroxy, $-O(C_{1-6} \text{ alkyl})$, cyano, $-N(R^4)_2$, $-C(O)(C_{1-6} \text{ alkyl})$, $-CO_2H$, $-C(O)NH_2$, $-C(O)NH(C_{1-6} \text{ alkyl})$, $-C(O)N(C_{1-6} \text{ alkyl})_2$, $-NHC(O)C_{1-6} \text{ alkyl}$, $-NHC(O)OC_{1-6} \text{ alkyl}$, $-NHC(O)NHC_{1-6} \text{ alkyl}$, or $-NHS(O)_2C_{1-6} \text{ alkyl}$;

each R^4 is independently hydrogen, unsubstituted or substituted C_{1-6} aliphatic, unsubstituted or substituted 3-10-membered cycloaliphatic, unsubstituted or substituted 4-10-membered heterocyclyl having 1-4 heteroatoms independently selected from nitrogen, oxygen, and sulfur, unsubstituted or substituted 6-10-membered aryl, or unsubstituted or substituted 5-10-membered heteroaryl having 1-5 heteroatoms independently selected from nitrogen, oxygen, and sulfur; or two R^4 on the same nitrogen atom, taken together with the nitrogen atom, form an unsubstituted or substituted 5- to 6-membered heteroaryl or an unsubstituted or substituted 4- to

8-membered heterocyclyl having, in addition to the nitrogen atom, 0-2 ring heteroatoms selected from nitrogen, oxygen, and sulfur;

each R^5 is independently hydrogen, unsubstituted or substituted C_{1-6} aliphatic, unsubstituted or substituted 3-10-membered cycloaliphatic, unsubstituted or substituted 4-10-membered heterocyclyl having 1-4 heteroatoms independently selected from nitrogen, oxygen, and sulfur, unsubstituted or substituted 6-10-membered aryl, or unsubstituted or substituted 5-10-membered heteroaryl having 1-5 heteroatoms independently selected from nitrogen, oxygen, and sulfur.

each R^6 is independently unsubstituted or substituted C_{1-6} aliphatic, unsubstituted or substituted 3-10-membered cycloaliphatic, unsubstituted or substituted 4-10-membered heterocyclyl having 1-4 heteroatoms independently selected from nitrogen, oxygen, and sulfur, unsubstituted or substituted 6-10-membered aryl, or unsubstituted or substituted 5-10-membered heteroaryl having 1-5 heteroatoms independently selected from nitrogen, oxygen, and sulfur;

each R^{9b} is independently $-C(O)R^6$, $-C(O)N(R^4)_2$, $-CO_2R^6$, $-SO_2R^6$, $-SO_2N(R^4)_2$, unsubstituted C_{3-10} cycloaliphatic, C_{3-10} cycloaliphatic substituted with 1-2 independent occurrences of R^7 or R^8 , unsubstituted C_{1-6} aliphatic, or C_{1-6} aliphatic substituted with 1-2 independent occurrences of R^7 or R^8 ;

each R^7 is independently unsubstituted or substituted 4-10-membered heterocyclyl having 1-4 heteroatoms independently selected from nitrogen, oxygen, and sulfur, unsubstituted or substituted 6-10-membered aryl, or unsubstituted or substituted 5-10-membered heteroaryl having 1-5 heteroatoms independently selected from nitrogen, oxygen, and sulfur; and

each R^8 is independently chloro, fluoro, $-OH$, $-O(C_{1-6} \text{ alkyl})$, $-CN$, $-N(R^4)_2$, $-C(O)(C_{1-6} \text{ alkyl})$, $-CO_2H$, $-CO_2(C_{1-6} \text{ alkyl})$, $-C(O)NH_2$, $-C(O)NH(C_{1-6} \text{ alkyl})$, or $-C(O)N(C_{1-6} \text{ alkyl})_2$.

6. The compound of claim 5, wherein:

each substitutable saturated ring carbon atom in R^3 is unsubstituted or substituted with

$-R^{5aa}$;

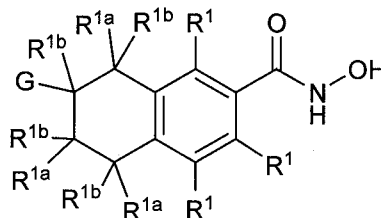
the total number of R^{5a} and R^{5aa} substituents is p;

p is 1-4;

each R^{5a} is independently halogen, cyano, nitro, hydroxy, unsubstituted C_{1-6} aliphatic, C_{1-6} aliphatic substituted with 1-2 independent occurrences of R^7 or R^8 , unsubstituted $-O-C_{1-6}$ alkyl, $-O-C_{1-6}$ alkyl substituted with 1-2 independent occurrences of R^7 or R^8 , C_{1-6} fluoroalkyl, $-O-C_{1-6}$ fluoroalkyl, $-NHC(O)R^6$, $-C(O)NH(R^4)$, $-NHC(O)O-C_{1-6}$ alkyl, $-NHC(O)NHC_{1-6}$ alkyl, $-NHS(O)_2C_{1-6}$ alkyl, $-NHC_{1-6}$ alkyl, $-N(C_{1-6} \text{ alkyl})_2$, 3-10-membered cycloaliphatic substituted with 0-2 occurrences of $-R^{7a}$, 4-10-membered heterocyclyl having 1-4 heteroatoms independently selected from nitrogen, oxygen, and sulfur substituted with 0-2 occurrences of $-R^{7a}$, 6-10-membered aryl substituted with 0-2 occurrences of $-R^{7a}$, or 5-10-membered heteroaryl having 1-5 heteroatoms independently selected from nitrogen, oxygen, and sulfur substituted with 0-2 occurrences of $-R^{7a}$, and

each occurrence of R^{7a} is independently chloro, fluoro, C_{1-6} aliphatic, C_{1-6} fluoroalkyl, $-O-C_{1-6}$ alkyl, $-O-C_{1-6}$ fluoroalkyl, cyano, hydroxy, $-CO_2H$, $-NHC(O)C_{1-6}$ alkyl, $-NHC_{1-6}$ alkyl, $-N(C_{1-6} \text{ alkyl})_2$, $-C(O)NHC_{1-6}$ alkyl, $-C(O)N(C_{1-6} \text{ alkyl})_2$, $-NHC(O)NHC_{1-6}$ alkyl, $-NHC(O)N(C_{1-6} \text{ alkyl})_2$, or $-NHS(O)_2C_{1-6}$ alkyl.

7. The compound of claim 5, represented by formula (*I-b*):



(*I-b*).

8. The compound of claim 7, wherein:

each occurrence of R^{1a} is independently hydrogen, fluoro, or methyl;

each occurrence of R^{1b} is independently hydrogen, fluoro, or methyl; and

each occurrence of R^1 is independently hydrogen, chloro, fluoro, cyano, hydroxy, methoxy, ethoxy, trifluoromethoxy, trifluoromethyl, methyl, or ethyl.

9. The compound of claim 7, wherein:

G is $-V_1-R^3$, $-L_1-R^3$, or $-R^3$;

L_1 is $-\text{CH}_2-$ or $-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2-$; and

V_1 is $-\text{N}(\text{R}^{4a})-$, $-\text{N}(\text{R}^{4a})-\text{C}(\text{O})-$, $-\text{C}(\text{O})-\text{N}(\text{R}^{4a})-$, $-\text{N}(\text{R}^{4a})-\text{SO}_2-$, $-\text{O}-$, $-\text{N}(\text{R}^{4a})-\text{C}(\text{O})-\text{O}-$, or $-\text{N}(\text{R}^{4a})-\text{C}(\text{O})-\text{N}(\text{R}^{4a})-$.

10. The compound of claim 7, wherein:

each occurrence of R^{1a} is hydrogen;

each occurrence of R^{1b} is hydrogen; and

each occurrence of R^1 is hydrogen.

11. The compound of claim 7, wherein:

each substitutable saturated ring carbon atom in R^3 is unsubstituted or substituted with

$-\text{R}^{5aa}$,

the total number of R^{5a} and R^{5aa} substituents is p;

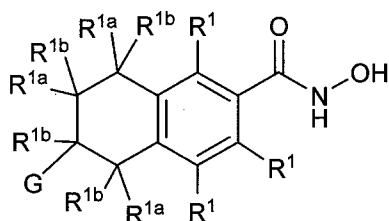
p is 1-4;

each R^{5a} is independently halogen, cyano, nitro, hydroxy, unsubstituted C_{1-6} aliphatic, C_{1-6} aliphatic substituted with 1-2 independent occurrences of R^7 or R^8 , unsubstituted $-\text{O}-\text{C}_{1-6}$ alkyl, $-\text{O}-\text{C}_{1-6}$ alkyl substituted with 1-2 independent occurrences of R^7 or R^8 , C_{1-6} fluoroalkyl, $-\text{O}-\text{C}_{1-6}$ fluoroalkyl, $-\text{NHC}(\text{O})\text{R}^6$, $-\text{C}(\text{O})\text{NH}(\text{R}^4)$, $-\text{NHC}(\text{O})\text{O}-\text{C}_{1-6}$ alkyl, $-\text{NHC}(\text{O})\text{NHC}_{1-6}$ alkyl, $-\text{NHS}(\text{O})_2\text{C}_{1-6}$ alkyl, $-\text{NHC}_{1-6}$ alkyl, $-\text{N}(\text{C}_{1-6} \text{ alkyl})_2$, 3-10-membered cycloaliphatic substituted with 0-2 occurrences of $-\text{R}^{7a}$, 4-10-membered heterocyclcyl having 1-4 heteroatoms independently selected from nitrogen, oxygen, and sulfur substituted with 0-2 occurrences of $-\text{R}^{7a}$, 6-10-membered aryl substituted with 0-2 occurrences of $-\text{R}^{7a}$, or 5-10-membered heteroaryl having 1-5 heteroatoms independently selected from nitrogen, oxygen, and sulfur substituted with 0-2 occurrences of $-\text{R}^{7a}$, and

each occurrence of R^{7a} is independently chloro, fluoro, C_{1-6} aliphatic, C_{1-6} fluoroalkyl, $-\text{O}-\text{C}_{1-6}$ alkyl, $-\text{O}-\text{C}_{1-6}$ fluoroalkyl, cyano, hydroxy, $-\text{CO}_2\text{H}$, $-\text{NHC}(\text{O})\text{C}_{1-6}$ alkyl, $-\text{NHC}_{1-6}$ alkyl,

-N(C₁₋₆ alkyl)₂, -C(O)NHC₁₋₆ alkyl, -C(O)N(C₁₋₆ alkyl)₂, -NHC(O)NHC₁₋₆ alkyl,
-NHC(O)N(C₁₋₆ alkyl)₂, or -NHS(O)₂C₁₋₆ alkyl.

12. The compound of claim 5, represented by formula (*I-c*):



(*I-c*).

13. The compound of claim 12, wherein:

each occurrence of R^{1a} is independently hydrogen, fluoro, or methyl;

each occurrence of R^{1b} is independently hydrogen, fluoro, or methyl; and

each occurrence of R¹ is independently hydrogen, chloro, fluoro, cyano, hydroxy, methoxy, ethoxy, trifluoromethoxy, trifluoromethyl, methyl, or ethyl.

14. The compound of claim 12, wherein:

G is -V₁-R³, -L₁-R³, or -R³;

L₁ is -CH₂- or -CH₂CH₂-; and

V₁ is -N(R^{4a})-, -N(R^{4a})-C(O)-, -C(O)-N(R^{4a})-, -N(R^{4a})-SO₂-, -O-, -N(R^{4a})-C(O)-O-, or -N(R^{4a})-C(O)-N(R^{4a})-.

15. The compound of claim 12, wherein:

each occurrence of R^{1a} is hydrogen;

each occurrence of R^{1b} is hydrogen; and

each occurrence of R¹ is hydrogen.

16. The compound of claim 12, wherein:

each substitutable saturated ring carbon atom in R^3 is unsubstituted or substituted with

$-R^{5aa}$;

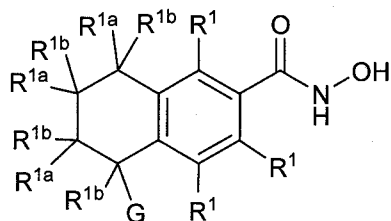
the total number of R^{5a} and R^{5aa} substituents is p;

p is 1-4;

each R^{5a} is independently halogen, cyano, nitro, hydroxy, unsubstituted C_{1-6} aliphatic, C_{1-6} aliphatic substituted with 1-2 independent occurrences of R^7 or R^8 , unsubstituted $-O-C_{1-6}$ alkyl, $-O-C_{1-6}$ alkyl substituted with 1-2 independent occurrences of R^7 or R^8 , C_{1-6} fluoroalkyl, $-O-C_{1-6}$ fluoroalkyl, $-NHC(O)R^6$, $-C(O)NH(R^4)$, $-NHC(O)O-C_{1-6}$ alkyl, $-NHC(O)NHC_{1-6}$ alkyl, $-NHS(O)_2C_{1-6}$ alkyl, $-NHC_{1-6}$ alkyl, $-N(C_{1-6} \text{ alkyl})_2$, 3-10-membered cycloaliphatic substituted with 0-2 occurrences of $-R^{7a}$, 4-10-membered heterocyclyl having 1-4 heteroatoms independently selected from nitrogen, oxygen, and sulfur substituted with 0-2 occurrences of $-R^{7a}$, 6-10-membered aryl substituted with 0-2 occurrences of $-R^{7a}$, or 5-10-membered heteroaryl having 1-5 heteroatoms independently selected from nitrogen, oxygen, and sulfur substituted with 0-2 occurrences of $-R^{7a}$, and

each occurrence of R^{7a} is independently chloro, fluoro, C_{1-6} aliphatic, C_{1-6} fluoroalkyl, $-O-C_{1-6}$ alkyl, $-O-C_{1-6}$ fluoroalkyl, cyano, hydroxy, $-CO_2H$, $-NHC(O)C_{1-6}$ alkyl, $-NHC_{1-6}$ alkyl, $-N(C_{1-6} \text{ alkyl})_2$, $-C(O)NHC_{1-6}$ alkyl, $-C(O)N(C_{1-6} \text{ alkyl})_2$, $-NHC(O)NHC_{1-6}$ alkyl, $-NHC(O)N(C_{1-6} \text{ alkyl})_2$, or $-NHS(O)_2C_{1-6}$ alkyl.

17. The compound of claim 7, represented by formula (I-d):



(I-d).

18. The compound of claim 17, wherein:

each occurrence of R^{1a} is independently hydrogen, fluoro, or methyl;

each occurrence of R^{1b} is independently hydrogen, fluoro, or methyl; and

each occurrence of R^1 is independently hydrogen, chloro, fluoro, cyano, hydroxy, methoxy, ethoxy, trifluoromethoxy, trifluoromethyl, methyl, or ethyl.

19. The compound of claim 17, wherein:

G is $-V_1-R^3$, $-L_1-R^3$, or $-R^3$;

L_1 is $-\text{CH}_2-$ or $-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2-$; and

V_1 is $-\text{N}(R^{4a})-$, $-\text{N}(R^{4a})-\text{C}(\text{O})-$, $-\text{C}(\text{O})-\text{N}(R^{4a})-$, $-\text{N}(R^{4a})-\text{SO}_2-$, $-\text{O}-$, $-\text{N}(R^{4a})-\text{C}(\text{O})-\text{O}-$, or $-\text{N}(R^{4a})-\text{C}(\text{O})-\text{N}(R^{4a})-$.

20. The compound of claim 17, wherein:

each occurrence of R^{1a} is hydrogen;

each occurrence of R^{1b} is hydrogen; and

each occurrence of R^1 is hydrogen.

21. The compound of claim 17, wherein:

each substitutable saturated ring carbon atom in R^3 is unsubstituted or substituted with $-\text{R}^{5aa}$;

the total number of R^{5a} and R^{5aa} substituents is p;

p is 1-4;

each R^{5a} is independently halogen, cyano, nitro, hydroxy, unsubstituted C_{1-6} aliphatic, C_{1-6} aliphatic substituted with 1-2 independent occurrences of R^7 or R^8 , unsubstituted $-\text{O}-\text{C}_{1-6}$ alkyl, $-\text{O}-\text{C}_{1-6}$ alkyl substituted with 1-2 independent occurrences of R^7 or R^8 , C_{1-6} fluoroalkyl, $-\text{O}-\text{C}_{1-6}$ fluoroalkyl, $-\text{NHC}(\text{O})\text{R}^6$, $-\text{C}(\text{O})\text{NH}(\text{R}^4)$, $-\text{NHC}(\text{O})\text{O}-\text{C}_{1-6}$ alkyl, $-\text{NHC}(\text{O})\text{NHC}_{1-6}$ alkyl, $-\text{NHS}(\text{O})_2\text{C}_{1-6}$ alkyl, $-\text{NHC}_{1-6}$ alkyl, $-\text{N}(\text{C}_{1-6} \text{ alkyl})_2$, 3-10-membered cycloaliphatic substituted with 0-2 occurrences of $-\text{R}^{7a}$, 4-10-membered heterocyclyl having 1-4 heteroatoms independently selected from nitrogen, oxygen, and sulfur substituted with 0-2

occurrences of $-R^{7a}$, 6-10-membered aryl substituted with 0-2 occurrences of $-R^{7a}$, or 5-10-membered heteroaryl having 1-5 heteroatoms independently selected from nitrogen, oxygen, and sulfur substituted with 0-2 occurrences of $-R^{7a}$, and

each occurrence of R^{7a} is independently chloro, fluoro, C_{1-6} aliphatic, C_{1-6} fluoroalkyl, $-O-C_{1-6}$ alkyl, $-O-C_{1-6}$ fluoroalkyl, cyano, hydroxy, $-CO_2H$, $-NHC(O)C_{1-6}$ alkyl, $-NHC_{1-6}$ alkyl, $-N(C_{1-6} \text{ alkyl})_2$, $-C(O)NHC_{1-6}$ alkyl, $-C(O)N(C_{1-6} \text{ alkyl})_2$, $-NHC(O)NHC_{1-6}$ alkyl, $-NHC(O)N(C_{1-6} \text{ alkyl})_2$, or $-NHS(O)_2C_{1-6}$ alkyl.

22. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a compound of any of claims 1-21, and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.
23. A method of treating a proliferative disorder in a patient comprising administering to said patient a therapeutically effective amount of a compound of any of claims 1-21.
24. The method of claim 23, wherein the proliferative disorder is breast cancer, lung cancer, ovarian cancer, multiple myeloma, acute myeloid leukemia, or acute lymphoblastic leukemia.
25. A compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt of any of claims 1-21 or a pharmaceutical composition thereof for use in treating a proliferative disorder in a patient in need thereof.
26. The compound or pharmaceutically acceptable salt or pharmaceutical composition thereof according to claim 25, wherein the proliferative disorder is breast cancer, lung cancer, ovarian cancer, multiple myeloma, acute myeloid leukemia, or acute lymphoblastic leukemia.
27. A pharmaceutical composition for the treatment of a proliferative disorder in a patient in need thereof comprising a compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt of any of claims 1-21 as the active ingredient, and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.
28. The pharmaceutical composition according to claim 27, wherein the proliferative disorder is breast cancer, lung cancer, ovarian cancer, multiple myeloma, acute myeloid leukemia, or acute lymphoblastic leukemia.

29. Use of a compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt of any of claims 1-21 for the preparation of a pharmaceutical composition for the treatment of a proliferative disorder.
30. The use according to claim 29, wherein the proliferative disorder is breast cancer, lung cancer, ovarian cancer, multiple myeloma, acute myeloid leukemia, or acute lymphoblastic leukemia.
31. Use of an effective amount of a compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt of any of claims 1-21 or a pharmaceutical composition thereof for the treatment of a proliferative disorder in a patient in need thereof.
32. The use according to claim 31, wherein the proliferative disorder is breast cancer, lung cancer, ovarian cancer, multiple myeloma, acute myeloid leukemia, or acute lymphoblastic leukemia.
33. Use of a compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt according to any of claims 1-21 in the manufacture of a medicament for treating a proliferative disorder.
34. The use according to claim 33, wherein the proliferative disorder is breast cancer, lung cancer, ovarian cancer, multiple myeloma, acute myeloid leukemia, or acute lymphoblastic leukemia.
35. A method for inhibiting HDAC6 activity in a patient comprising administering a pharmaceutical composition comprising an amount of a compound of any of claims 1-21 effective to inhibit HDAC6 activity in the patient.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/US 11/44345

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC(8) - A01N 47/10; A61K 31/27 (2011.01)

USPC - 514/481

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

USPC: 514/481

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

USPC: 514/476, 682, 732 (see search terms below)

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

Google Scholar, Google Patents, PubWEST (PGPB,USPT,EPAB,JPAB) (Histone, deacetylase, lysine, ubiquitin, inhibit, cell, disease, proliferative, cancer, leukemia, tetrahydronaphthalene, carboxamide, pharmaceutical, salt, halogen, oxygen, nitrogen, sulfur, HDAC6)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	US 2007/0129359 A1 (Huwe et al.) 07 Jun 2007 (07.06.2007) para [0005], [0017]-[0023], [0031]-[0037], [0045]-[0051], [0254]	1-35
Y	WO 1998/055449 A1 (Parsons et al.) 10 Dec 1998 (10.12.1998) pg 9, ln 9-32; pg 16, ln 1-5; pg 17, ln 4-8; pg 69, ln 12-17; pg 70, ln 13-18	1-35

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.


* Special categories of cited documents:

"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance

"E" earlier application or patent but published on or after the international filing date

"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)

"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art

"&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

22 Nov 2011 (22.11.2011)

Date of mailing of the international search report

07 DEC 2011

Name and mailing address of the ISA/US

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